Cult of Rampal

Chapter 1: Cult Of Rampal

Definition of a **Cult** is simple, it is a form of social group though which it can be distinguished due to its unusual religious, spiritual or philosophical belief set. It is very commonly viewed that a cult has always a **leader** and his **followers** who have to follow all doctrines and principles said by this leader.

Religious cults often introduced **new god or new beliefs** which are superimposed on its followers and this god is against the **older one or older beliefs.** Cult followers are often seen to oppose openly or secretly against these traditional or opposite beliefs. They choose violent or non-violent ways to this.

Now these cult often write down all its principles or doctrines said by its cult leader and construct a **Holy book or books**.

Cult also have a theme of Fear & greed to engage the followers into their belief. If a follower try to leave the cult, then leader teach the loss of leaving cult and advise or threaten them about it. On the other hand, if followers feel demotivated, then leader tell them the benefits (futuristic or hoax) of choosing the cult.

When followers started believing blindly on the cult leader, cult leader always start using them economically, socially, physically or by any other means.

So we could easily identify a cult by following point mentioned above:-

1. Cult have always one Leader and His followers. Followers must submit to the opinion, facts or theories given by leader.

2. Cult have their own separate belief or theology which are against traditional or older belief. Cult always take their own belief as superior and other belief as inferior.

3 Cult leader show the Benefits or Loss of leaving cult and always use greed and fear for control over cult followers.

4 Cult opposes the Other faiths or belief system that are against their own beliefs system.

Now we will discuss about Rampal cult of India who was started by it's leader Rampaal and currently propagating by his blind followers all over world after arrest and life time imprisonment in Jail.

An image of Cult God Kabir and Rampal

Saint Rampal formerly known as Rampal Singh Jatin was the resident of Dhanana Village, a village in the Sonipat District, Haryana, India. He was born in the family of a farmer named Nand Lal.

He obtained a diploma from Govt. Polytechnic Nilokheri, and then worked as a junior engineer in the Haryana Govt Irrigation department. In 1995, he resigned from the job.

Rampal joined the Kabir Panth by his Guru Ramdevanand of chudani village, who follows 15th century Mystic style Saint Kabir of India. He got initiated in the panth and he claimed that the reason for that is he was not getting spiritual peace in the belief system of hinduism.

Rampal read many texts on Kabir and also many Hindu scriptures like Puran and Ved.

Afterwards He start his own Ashram and declared himself as the Re-Incarnation of Kabir and also declared Saint Kabir as God Kabir.

He misinterpreted the Holy text of hindus like vedas and Purans to fit his agenda and propaganda. He also interpreted Quran and Bible wrongly to show his Cult God Kabir as a supreme God in them as a proof.

You can see the irony that the same Guru Ramdevanand's Ashram of chudani, filed a case against rampal due to his forging of holy text belonged to Saint Garibdas of their Panth, so that Rampal could easily propagated his agenda.

The incident was like this:-

A few years down, he established himself at Karontha in Rohtak district and one of his disciples, Krishan Das, who was disillusioned with Rampal, went back to Chhudani ashram and wrote a book called ‘Shaitan Bana Bhagwan’, an unflattering account of Rampal’s transformation into a godman.

On June 19, 2006, an enraged Rampal allegedly got his men to attack the Chhudani ashram , in which the police picked up 48 of his followers. They were taken to a police chowki in Dighal village, where some more of Rampal’s followers gathered and allegedly set the chowki on fire.

In 2006, Rampal raised objections to certain parts of *Satyarth Prakash*, the central text of the Arya Samaj religious sect. He termed these parts as "impractical and anti-social" but in reality he again misinterpreted the text. This angered the followers of Arya Samaj, who surrounded his ashram, eventually resulting in a clash between the followers of two sects on 12 July 2006.During the clash, one person named Sonu

was shot dead, and 59 more were injured.Rampal was charged with murder and attempted, and jailed for 22 months. His followers claim that he was falsely implicated in the case.

By 18 November, his Satlok ashram in Hisar was protected by thousands of his followers who wielded lathis, sticks and other fire arms. The ashram was also protected by thousands of women devotees who blocked the entrance for several days, which prevented the police from entering it. They were allegedly confined to the premises by his aides. More than 20,000 security personnel and police forced their way into the ashram, but they could not find Rampal for arrest. The police used earth movers to break wall on rear side of ashram to find him, but were opposed by large number of followers who injured 28 police personnel in an effort to halt their entry. The bodies of five women and an 18 month old child were found in his ashram.

Rampal was arrested on the night of 19 November 2014, along with more than 900 of his followers, on charges including sedition, murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy, hoarding illegal weapons and aiding and abetting suicide-mongers.

Many unauthorized sources claim that rampal was addicted of opium.

He had given code names to female followers and among them Babita Kumari was her favourite followers. She used to manage his daily routine and also to allow entry in his private chamber. sources also claim she has 10 lac in her account deposited by him.

Rampal is in Jail for life time imprisonment and his followers are still blindly following him and his false and misinterpreted text.

You can clearly see that all cult characteristics are easily found in Rampal cult.

He was the sole leader of this cult and his followers were blindly following him and his teaching. They are not allowed to question or counter his teaching or else their membership will be rejected and they will be casted out of ashram. Also they were threatened that doing so will make them fall in hell as a heretic who had leaved the Kabir God and Rampal.

This cult member are still propagating various false facts which will be discussed and debunked in our next chapters.

Chapter 2: Small Briefing

As we have discussed previously that Rampal Cult was solely dependent on False claim and misinterpreted facts from all religions.

To understand the Rampal cult theology, we have to first learn what are their belief and afterwards we will debunk them.

Rampal Cult theology is based on the many text from the previous Kabir sects (Garibdas sect book) and various religion texts and their mentioned characters.

Hinduism which is the largest and primary religion in india has primarily 3 Generations of Texts in their treasure.

1st generation text of Hinduism were Vedas. These are 4 in count and their names are Rig-Veda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaved.

Rig-Veda contains experience and mythology of Vedic people, Samveda contains hymns for vedic gods, Yajurveda contain instruction for

religious rituals and Atharveda contains elements of science, medical and sorcery.

2nd Generation texts are Upanishad which are later become inspiration of 6 Orthodox philosophy of Hinduism.

There are 108 upnishads from which 18 upanishad are important or Primary. These upnishad are also called philosophical part of vedas and each upnishad are said to be derived from each vedas.

We want to take your attention to one such Philosophy (darshan) which is one of 6 Orthodox philosophy school of hinduism.

This school of philosophy is named as Sankhya.

Sankhya is the most Famous philosophy which later become source of many texts like Shaivism Purans (Devi bhagwat, Shiv mahapuran etc), Bhagwat Geeta etc.

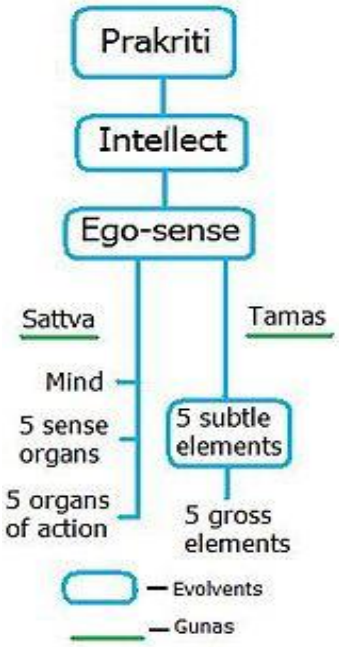
In this philosophy, world creation is done by two major factor or Dualities. One is called ***Purush*** which is trancendtal self or Pure consciousness. It is absolute, independent, free, imperceptible, unknowable through other agencies, above any experience by mind or senses and beyond any words or explanations. It remains pure, "nonattributive consciousness". Puruṣa is neither produced nor does it produce.

Other is ***Prakriti.***

Prakṛti is the first cause of the manifest material universe—of everything except the puruṣa. Prakṛti accounts for whatever is physical, both mind and matter-cum-energy or force. Since it is the first principle

(*tattva*) of the universe, it is called the *pradhāna(□□□□□□)* , but, as it is the unconscious and unintelligent principle, it is also called the *jaDa(□□)* . It is composed of three essential characteristics (*triguna*s). These are:

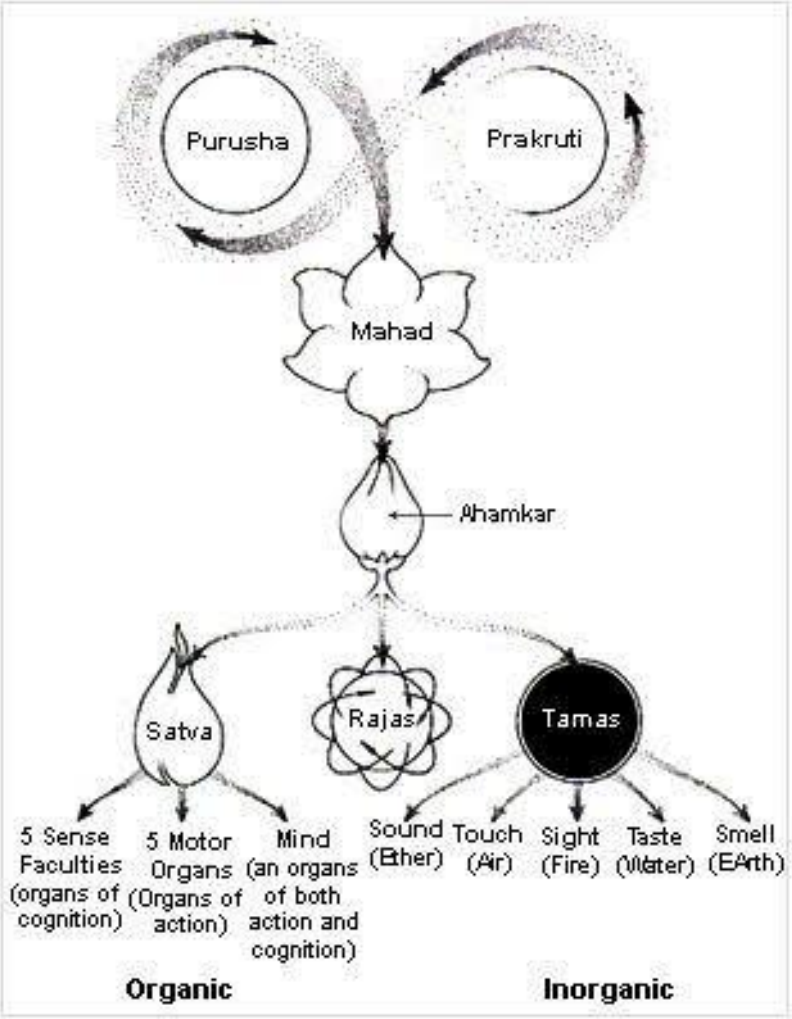
- Satva(□□□□) – poise, fineness, lightness, illumination, and joy;
- Rajas (□□□) – dynamism, activity, excitation, and pain;
- Tamas (□□□) – inertia, coarseness, heaviness, obstruction, and sloth.



All physical events are considered to be manifestations of the evolution of *prakṛti*, or primal nature (from which all physical bodies are derived). Each sentient being or Jiva is a fusion of puruṣa and prakṛti, whose soul/puruṣa is limitless and unrestricted by its physical body. *Maya* or bondage arises when the puruṣa does not have the discriminate knowledge and so is misled as to its own identity, confusing itself with the Ego/ahamkāra, which is actually an attribute of *prakṛti*. The spirit is

liberated when the discriminate knowledge of the difference between conscious puruṣa and unconscious prakṛti is realized by the puruṣa.

Please see this below image carefully because we will disclose its secret in further chapters.



one more thing to remember is that Sankhya philosophy also belive in Cause and effect theory. Cause and effect theory teaches us that every effect or event happened in the Prakriti is attached to a cause.

Puranas are the third generation texts which are mainly the mythological and sect based text of Hinduism.

After the 2nd generation text Upnishad become popular, many people have already created separate sects of Old vedic religion. There are majorly 5 types of Sects in india that times.

Brahmanical sect whose main deity is Brahm, Vaishnav sect whose main deity is Vishnu, Shaiv sect whose main deity is Shiv, Surya Sect whose main deity is Sun and Shakti Sect whose main deity is Mother Goddess.

All these sects created several Texts or Purans to support their claims that there sect major deity is the supreme creator and One above all. Hence hinduism have 18 Puranas and All are divided by these sects. These sects have debated and place victory over other sects in history by Non violence and violent act which results in extinction of Bhram and Sun Sect. Hence In the end, 3 major sect (Vaishnav, Shaiv, Shakti) and their followers remain victorious and flourished.

Brāhma:[33]	Brahma Purana, Padma Purana
Surya:[33]	Brahma Vaivarta Purana[note 3]
Agni:[33]	Agni Purana[note 4]
Śaiva:[33]	Shiva Purana, Linga Purana, Skanda Purana, Varaha Purana,[note 5][note 6] Vāmana Purana,[note 5] Kūrma Purana,[note 5] Mārkandeya Purana,[note 7] , Brahmānda Purana
Vaiṣṇava:[33]	Vishnu Purana, Bhagavata Purana, Nāradeya Purana, Garuda Purana, Vayu Purana, Varaha Purana[note 6]Matsya Purana, Bhavishya Purana[note 5]
Śakta:	Devi-Bhagavata Purana, Markandeya Purana, Brahmanda Purana, Skanda Purana[note 8]

The other religion books which are mentioned and referenced in Gyan Ganga are Holy Quran of Islam or Mohammedanism and Bible of Christianity.

Both of these books are part of Abrahmic religion in which there is one Supreme God.

Christian consider there as the Same Jewish God i.e. Yahweh which has many names like Eli, Adonai Eliaah etc. Bible is a book which borrow some elements (like Genesis, previous prophets description) from old

testament or Torah of Judaism, and some discourses and life time elements from Life of Jesus.

Meanwhile Quran is the word of Allah the god of Muslims or Mohammdens. It borrows it's many elements from Jewish Torah and Christian bible and also have some independent elements eho have the same characters from these books but scenarios are different. Islam or Mohammdanism was started by Prophet Mohammed who was born in Arabia and who started Mohammedanism to oppose the Idol worshipping Arab pagans.

Like all Cult, Rampal Cult has a god whom they worship who is Kabir. Kabir is mentioned by separate names in all text which a normal person can understand that this cult is just morphing his Cult God name to justify his existence in all holy books. Hence Kabir become Kavir, Vamadev, Kavi in Vedas, Satpurush in Gyan Ganga, Hakka Kabir in Quran, Kabir in Guru granth sahib, Eli in Bibleetc.

This cult has also made an arch enemy of Kabir which is Kal Niranjan who also have many names form all text. But this is again a mere morphing of the already having characters from all holy text.

Cult have taken name Joti Niranjan from the Book by Radha Swami Sect of Sikhism, Kaal name taken from bhagwat geeta, Brahm name taken from vedas and Geeta. This is quite noticeable that Rampal make many gods inferior (Hindu Trinity) and some villain (Brahm) in his cosmos, just for making his cult god(Kabir) greater. We will discuss this character Kal niranjan Aka joti niranjan further in this same book.

Rampal Cult had used all of the holy book as a decoys to prove his facts correct and valid. They have used already given stories from various books like Puran, Bible and also sometimes given morphed facts and reference which we will discuss in this book.

Chapter 3: The Fable of God Kabir and his Incarnations

Gyan Ganga on its page number 90 to 106 tell us that God Kabir (God of Rampal Cult) came in all Ages or Yuga. We want to explain that a **Yuga** is a Hindu Concept of division of time into four ages i.e. Satyuga (Age of Truth), TretaYuga, Dwaparyuga and Kaliyuga (Age of Darkness).

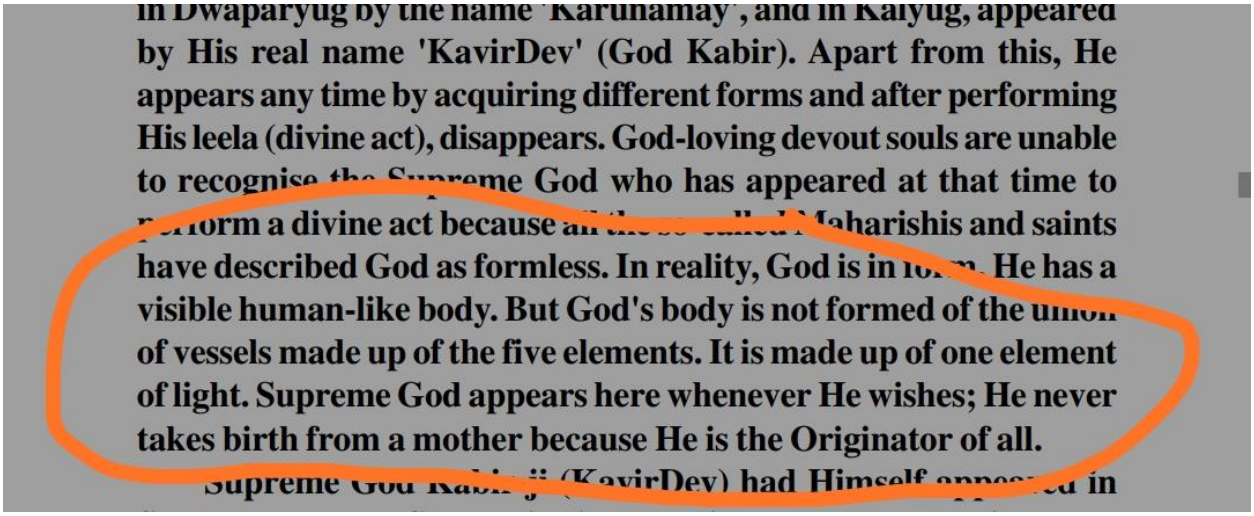
He came as Sat Sukrut in Satyuga, Munindra in TretaYuga, Karunamya in Dwaparyuga and as Saint Kabir (15th Century Mystic saint).

We will discuss here that how beautifully Rampal Cult's has manipulated and forged stories about their Cult God one by one.

First We will discuss the Satyuga incarnation which is mentioned on Gyan ganga page number 90.

God Kabir of Rampal Cult appeared as **Sat Sukrut in Satyuga**. He described knowledge to Garuda (Mythical Bird of hindu text Purana), Shiv, Vishnu and Brahma (Hindu religion Trinity). He also tried to explain this wisdom to Manu but he make fun of Sat Sukrut and named him Vaamdeva (Vaam meaning opposite in sanskrit) or Opposite Lord. Vaamdeva is mentioned in Yajurveda (the holy text of hinduism) in which he is praised for knowing real knowledge

Before moving further, Please also notice that in the same Gyan ganga, it is refered on Page 143 Paragraph 2nd, that God Kabir (Cult god of Rampal) never born out of mother and can directly manifest himself in this world.


in Dwaparyug by the name 'Karunamay', and in Kaiyug, appeared by His real name 'KavirDev' (God Kabir). Apart from this, He appears any time by acquiring different forms and after performing His leela (divine act), disappears. God-loving devout souls are unable to recognise the Supreme God who has appeared at that time to perform a divine act because all the so-called Maharishis and saints have described God as formless. In reality, God is in form. He has a visible human-like body. But God's body is not formed of the union of vessels made up of the five elements. It is made up of one element of light. Supreme God appears here whenever He wishes; He never takes birth from a mother because He is the Originator of all.
Supreme God Kabir ji (KavirDev) had Himself appeared in

First of all we need to know that Vaamdeva which is mentioned above is never addressed as Sat Sukrut in any Vedas, neither did Rampal Cult provide any evidence about it. There is also need to know that Vamadeva who is claimed as Sat sukrut by Rampal cult,

had never met any Sage manu. Again this incident is a fabricated lie by Cult.

Second thing to understand that who is really Vaamdeva? Vaamdeva who is mentioned in Gyan Ganga is exactly opposite as mentioned in Vedic text. Vaamdeva was Son of Sage Gautama and was the Sage who revealed the Fourth Mandal of Rigveda. It is mentioned in myth that he didn't want to born as normal baby, therefore he decided to tear apart his mother womb but after consultation from Gods, he quit that idea and came as a Shyen Bird (Hawk).

Please see the below shlok of Rigveda Mandal 4, Sukta no 27 Shlok number 1, in which this incident is clearly mentioned.

[सूक्त - २७]

[ऋषि - वामदेव गौतम । देवता - श्येन अथवा इन्द्र । छन्द - त्रिष्टुप् , ५ - शक्वरी ।]

३३५३. **गर्भे नु सन्नन्वेषामवेदमहं देवानां जनिमानि विश्वा ।**
शतं मा पुर आयसीररक्षन्नध श्येनो जवसा निरदीयम् ॥१ ॥

(तत्वज्ञानी ऋषि वामदेव का कथन) गर्भ (समाधि अवस्था) में रहकर ही मैंने इन्द्रादि सम्पूर्ण देवताओं के जन्मों को भली-भाँति जान लिया था । सैकड़ों लोहे की पुरियों ने गर्भावस्था में मेरी सुरक्षा की थी । उसके बाद मैं श्येन पक्षी के समान वेग के साथ बाहर निकल आया था ॥१ ॥

In this Shloka, it is clearly mentioned that Vaamdeva has known the knowledge about world and deities in the Mother's womb. He was protected by thousand pur (castles) and afterwards he dashed out of womb like a shyen bird.

This proof is enough to prove that Vaamdeva is born out of a woman or mother womb, which typically contradict the Rampal Cult belief that their God Kabir don't need a woman to attain birth.

Hence we can see that there was no Sat sukrut like character and also God Kabir of Rampal Cult is not near to Vaamdeva as mentioned in Vedic text.

We will now discuss the second incarnation of God Kabir, i.e. as Munindra in Treta Yuga.

Treta Yuga or the second age is the same age to which story of Ramayana, the legendary hindu epic occurred. Munindra or God Kabir second incarnation appeared before Nal-Neel as mentioned in **Gyan ganga page number 150.**

The Cult made story goes like this that Nal-Neel were cousin brother and their real name was Anal-Anil. They were trapped with intense body and mental illness. Their parents were dead. They had consulted multiple saints and sages but all of them can't help them as they claim that this illness is due to their previous birth's sins. Now they meet Munindra in his Ashram and he vanished their illness by just touching on their heads. They both got very excited and cried over in happiness and claim munindra as their Master. Now they start living with Sage Munindra and start serving him and people who frequently visit munindra hermitage. They do service like washing utensil and clothes in the river for sage munindra, but due to their innocence, they always loose utensil and clothes in the river. So many visitors complained over this to munindra and asked them to expel both of them from Hermitage. Nal-Neel cried and begged to munindra to not expel them. Munindra had mercy on them and grant them a boon that now onwards no thing got drowned in the river by them and float over the water.

Now after that, When Ram and Army of monkey came across the sea and were needed to cross the sea, Ram requested to Sea Deity to provide them a pass. But Sea God didn't listen to him.

Ram then show him his anger by threatening that he will burn the sea by his deadly fire arrows, to which Sea god immediately replied that he can't help Ram directly as doing this will harm the creature living in sea. Therefore he say that Ram should seek help from Nal-Neel as they have a boon that nothing will get drowned if they will touch it. Nal-Neel got in vain over this appreciation and forget to remember their master munindra and immediately drop a stone in sea to show their power. But their boon was cancelled and hence stone got drowned immediately. Then Munindra came there and explain the Nal-Neel

their mistake. Then Ram seek help from Munindra and then Munindra say to use a specific stones marked by him which will not get drowned and hence Ram Setu got built.

Now we will counter over this claim of Sage Munindra.

First of all we must know that Ramayana is the Hindu epic which was first told by Sage Valmiki in Sanskrit language and afterwards it was written in multiple languages by multiple people. All of them had created their own version of ramayana and described all of its incidents in their own light. But as we must admit that first version is always correct and near to accuracy. We will see this incident from Valmiki's Ramayana version. The Doha mentioned in Gyan Ganga by Garibdas in which kabir helped ram in making bridge is also one of those later self made version with clear intention to morph the real valmiki ramayan story.

Second thing to notice in Valmiki Ramayana is that Nala was the only character mentioned in Valmiki Ramayana who helped Ram in making his Bridge, there was no character as Neel in it. Nala was the Son of the Vishwakarma, God of Architecture and Mythical story tell us that Gods are immortal. You can see this in the Valmiki Ramayana Yuddha Kand, 22nd Sarga, Shloka 43.

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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Translation of above shloka : Sea God says to Raghav(Ram), the wise all knowing of Shastra that this Nala is the Son of the Vishwakarma.

Hence Gyan Ganga claim that Nala parents were dead is ridiculously fake.

Now in whole Valmiki Ramayana, there is no single story which give us a clue about any Sage named Munindra and his meeting with Nala. It is also clear that Nala was not facing any kind of mental or physical illness. Hence Gyan ganga is also lying in this element of original story.

Now About the Boon of Nala, Valmiki Ramayana clearly says that Nala was as talented as his father Vishwakarma. And we had already discussed that Vishwakarma was the God of Architecture, hence Nala was also blessed with this knowledge. We can clearly see this reference in Valmiki Ramayana Yuddha Kand, 22nd Sarg, Shloka number 44 and 50. So Gyan Ganga again lied to us that there was some boon related with this incident of Bridge making and this boon was given by any person named Munindra.

Hence we easily debunked the second claim of God Kabir as Munindra which is clearly self made and morphed version of ramayana with their cult god Kabir in it.

We will now discuss the third reference I.e. Karunamay of Dwapar Yug which is mentioned in Page no 154-161. It is a very large story which will be told in short detail. If you really need to read it then can do it in mentioned page.

So story goes like there was a queen in Dwapar yuga who had a habit that she eat his food after feeding a saint. Once he didn't get any saint for 4 days, then God Kabir get down from satlok to help Queen and make his appearance as karunamaya Sage. Then he accepted food and hence saved Queen vow and life. Karunamay try to give him knowledge but Queen don't believe in him but eventually she start believing in him (God Kabir). God Kabir save his life from death or Kal niranjan. Hence she become her devotee by joining his cult. Afterwards he also joined his husband the king in his cult by saving him from death.

Since this whole story of Karunamay is self made and there is no single evidence or reference is given from any Purana, then we are unable to believe on this. This story is full of all the belief and myth of the rampal cult like Death personified and only their cult god Kabir can save from it, God kabir can take any form, this world is not real etc. We will not take any step on this story and request the Rampal cult to provide further proof and till then this story will be considered as fabricated or self made.

Last reference or claim is given about the God Kabir came as Saint Kabir. 😂😂😂😂 Just like a film, Al Pacino as God Al Pacino, Shahrukh Khan as God Shahrukh khan.

Claim from Book goes like this in Gyan Ganga 161-162 that God Kabir appear like in a baby form to the childless muslim couple Neeru and Neema in the Lehertaal Pond over the Lotus.

Muslim couple Neeru and Neema were previously hindu brahmin but converted by muslim forcefully. Now they adopted this child and named him kabir.

On the page number 72 to 82, it is mentioned how Kabir met his Master Ramanand. It is allegated in Gyan ganga in a very bad way that Ramanand was a casteist, a worshipper of false gods (according to gyan ganga and rampal cult) and Kabir told him the correct way and knowledge of Real God.

You can read this story in the above mentioned pages.

Many Rampal cult members preach that Saint Kabir give Temur Lame and Sikandar lodhi for their small favours.

Please see the screenshots where This incidents are mentioned.

YouTube

पूर्ण परमात्मा ने Taimur Lang को दिया था 7 पीढ़ी तक राज करने का वरदान | SATLOK...

Uploaded by: Satlok Ashram, Oct 5, 2018

16K Views · 1.48K Likes

... | SANT RAMPAL JI MAHARAJ1.तैमुरलंग 2.बाबर3.हुमायूँ4.अकबर5.जहाँगीर6.शाहज...

Watch

JAGAT GURU RAMPAL JI

enhancing trade during his reign. A great victor, Sikandar Lodi made several attempts to save the depravity of the Delhi Sultanate. Several such historical facts regarding Sikandar Lodi's valour are well known to people but what is unknown to masses will be explained in this write-up.

Very few people are aware of the fact that the merciful Almighty Kabir met Sikandar Lodi 600 years ago when God Kabir had descended in Kashi, Varanasi, and was playing the divine spectacle of a weaver; to whom people believe He was just a poet. God Kabir took Sikandar Lodi in His refuge and made him eligible for the attainment of salvation.

Let us know more about what happened 600 years ago when God Kabir met Sikandar Lodi.

- God Kabir restored a dead cow to life, killed by Sikandar Lodi
- Almighty Kabir cured the chronic disease of Sikandar Lodi
- God Kabir Restored Life of Swami Ramanand Ji

One last thing is mentioned that Kabir didn't die naturally and his body was vanished immediately with just flower remaining behind. Hence he was born like a god and die like a god.

The first thing to notice in this story is the first point about the Kabir birth. Now there is no evidence or proof about who were the real parents of Saint Kabir. Just this was known and approved that childless couple Neeru and Neema found him at the bank of Lehertal Pond all alone. So we can clearly say that Kabir was found all alone near the bank. But still that doesn't prove that he was came across out of no where. Even if we accept that such case can lead that Kabir is a god, then we must admit that all orphan child can be gods, because there parentage is also not known to society.

There are several cases where a orphan child was protected by animals, found in extremely odd situation (a child later named Seeta of Uttar pradesh who was found under the grave in the graveyard in the pot in the year 2019) but got no harmed. So is Rampal Cult ready to accept these children as God Kabir as well or not???

Second thing about Ramanand and Kabir giving him sermon is also one of the many lies by Rampal cult.

Ramanand who was the great poet of 14th century. He was the famous poet who rallied the wisdom of Bhakti in the hindu mass during a time when Turk barbarians were torturing and harassing the hindu mass. Ramanand was not also the Master of Saint Kabir but also the teacher of 11 other legendary Saint, like Dhanna, Pipa, Ravidas, Sukhanand, Sen etc. Then question arises that how could the master of so famous and wise saint can be casteist or idiot.

You can counter this narrative from the gyan ganga page number 72 to 82 where gyan ganga several times mentioned the Doha of Garibdas in which character of Ramanand was deameaned and he was framed bad.

Garibdas was also a Kabirpanthi or follower of Kabir hence he told many Dohas attributed to Saint kabir his Guru.

It is quite questionable that Garibdas who was born approximately 300 years, how can we trust on him that he didn't had done any mixup or character exaggeration of Saint Kabir to show him as god.

Garibdas was not a reliable source to tell whether ramanand was as same as gyan ganga represent him.

One more thing which is quite disturbing and confusing that How Rampal cult is clever in crafting fake stories. They mentioned that God Kabir give salvation and boon to Historical Barbarians like Temurlane and Sikandar lodhi, while the reality is that Kabir never met Temurlane in real life and interacted less with Sikandar lodhi.

In 1398, temurlane or Temur lame attacked on the Delhi sultanate and killed 1 lakh innocent people and captured many as slaves for sexual pleasures.

Meanwhile Sikandar lodhi executed many Brahmins during his era and destroyed many temples to please muslim clericals.

So you can see who temurlane and Sikandar lodhi were, but still Rampal Cult god not only favoured these barbarians but also nurtured them by giving them salvation and Kingships. It is quite funny what kind of god is Kabir who support rapists and murderers?????

In the end, we will discuss about Saint Kabir Death. Just like his birth, his death is also unwritten and hence without any proof. Some says he was executed for acting like kafirs(hindus) by the same Sikandar lodhi, some says that he died in Maghar, Kashi. After his death, His hindu and muslim follower start fighting over his creamtion, but then solved their matter by distributing the parts of his remains after burning the body. These parts as normally said as flower in hindu rituals and this act of collecting bones from burnt pyre is called as flower collecting (□□□ □□□□□), which was later become source of miracle of Body turning flower.

Hence in the end we can see that neither Kabir birth was said as miraculous, and his death was as normal as a human being.

Sant kabir never preached himself as God, he remain devotee of one god, and respected all.

We will say in the end that we have proved that gyan ganga claim over God Kabir incarnations are blatant lie and full of fabricated stories.

Chapter 4: God Kabir in Holy text???

As you have already seen in the previous chapters that Who is the Cult God of Rampal Cult and how this cult is master in crafting fake stories and Morphing the holy text to create their own version.

We will discuss about the claim of Rampal cult and their book Gyan Ganga , in which they say that their Cult God Kabir is the supreme God of all beings and he is mentioned in each religion's holy text. We will see that how ignorant or deceiving are Rampal and his cult followers are and how they corrupt the meaning of any text for their agenda.

There are some easy point to notice before we proceed further:-

1. A Language may have a ancestor Language or mother language of its own, which make them linked due to their word set, script or grammar. **For example Arabic, Hebrew is related.**

English is the children language of Greek, Latin, Roman etc and hindi is the children language of Sanskrit, awadhi, prakrit etc and urdu is children language of Awadhi, Persian, Arabic etc.

2. It is possible that two languages can have a word similar in phonetic or letter count but you have to look over it's meaning because it can be different. **For example word Raaj in hindi language and Raaz in Urdu languge. Raaj means Rule over kingdom and Raaz means secret.**

Now we will first start with the origin of word Kabir.

Kabir word is originated in Oriental Arabic-Hebrew based linguistic in which this word literally means Great, big or large.

Gyan Ganga and Rampal cult's website claim that Jewish old testament says in the Book of Iyoh Chapter 36 verse no 5 that there is written that El is Kabir. They proclaim this as declaration that Kabir is God of Jewish people.

First of all you must understand who is El??

In Jewish religion, They had a long run custom of not taking the real name of their God and they use separate name which are most

usually adjectives like Adonai(My Lords), Elohim (God), El, Elaah (which later become allah in Arabic).

So when it is written El in Iyoh 36:5, then it is clearly the name attributed to Jewish God which is Yahweh.

We checked the Old testament book Iyoh and found that same is written but meaning is typically different.

Here the Word Kabir (כַּבִּיר) means Big, great. It is clearly seen that this word Kabir is not a person, but an adjective.

So when Iyoh 36:5 is saying El is Kabir, then it just means Yahweh is great. But Rampal Cult is stung with craziness and lies and they are continuously arguing that this line means that Kabir is Yahweh.

Job Chapter 36 אִיּוֹב

א	וַיֹּסֶף אֱלִיהוּא, וַיֹּאמַר.	1 {S} Elihu also proceeded, and said:
ב	כַּתֵּר-לִי זְעִיר, וַאֲחַוֶּךָּ: כִּי עוֹד לֶאֱלוֹהַּ מִלִּים.	2 Suffer me a little, and I will tell thee; for there are yet words on God's behalf.
ג	אֶשָּׂא דֵעִי, לְמֵרָחוֹק; וּלְפֹעֲלִי, אֶתֵּן-צֶדֶק.	3 I will fetch my knowledge from afar, and will ascribe righteousness to my Maker.
ד	כִּי-אֱמֶנֶת, לֹא-שֶׁקֶר מִלָּי; תְּמִים דֵּעוֹת עִמָּךְ.	4 For truly my words are not false; one that is upright in mind is with thee.
ה	הֵן-אֵל כַּבִּיר, וְלֹא יִמְאָס: כַּבִּיר, כֹּחַ לֵב.	5 Behold, God is mighty, yet He despiseth not any; He is mighty in strength of understanding.
		6 He preserveth not the life of the wicked; but giveth to

We will say to these crazy cultist that if Verse 5 line says that El is Kabir, and you still want to belive their version, then they had done a great mistake by choosing this line. You can clearly see that next line of this verse says "he is Kabir in strength of understanding"??

Doesn't this line sound ridiculous and funny??

Does it means that Rampal Cult God Kabir is strength of understanding?? It is absolute absurd meaning if we walk by the

path of these cultists who don't even know the difference of Old testament and Bible!!!

Please look the screenshot of these cultist spamming the lines on Twitter by claiming Iyoh book is from Jewish bible, but the little they know that there is nothing like a bible in Jewish religion.

We will now see the claim of Kabir God in Quran, the Holy text of Islam or Mohammadnism.

Gyan Ganga claim on page 132-133, that Quran Surah Furqan, Ayat 52 state that Allah (God of islam) divert to a separate god beside him which is named as Kabir in this ayat.

gyan_ganga_english

Tatvdarshi Sant Rampal ji.

Evidence in Holy Quran Sharif

In the same way, in Holy Quran Sharif Adhyay Surat Furqani no. 25, Aayat 52 to 59, it is said that in reality, (Ibaadaii Kabira) Kabir Allah is worthy of being worshipped. This Kabir is that same Supreme God who created the nature in six days and sat on the throne on the seventh day. Ask some 'Baakhabar' (one who is fully acquainted with Him) for information about Him.

The Allah narrating the Holy Quran Sharif is himself pointing towards some other God named Kabir, and is saying that even I do not know about the Supreme God Kabir. Ask some Tatvdarshi saint (Baakhabar) regarding Him.

KavirDev had said this same thing that I am myself Supreme God (Allah Kabir / Akbiru). I have myself come as a messenger of my sound/healthy knowledge. Try to recognise me. But, in a similar manner, earlier also Aacharyas did not allow the true knowledge of God to reach the public. They used to say that Kabir is illiterate, he does not know Sanskrit; we are educated. On this, previously devotees had become misled, but now the entire society is educated. These misled Aacharyas have neither succeeded, nor will.

Salil Ala :- J-s-di muhammdin fil ajsaadi allahum m salil Ala

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132 Holy Scriptures also the Witness of Kavir Dev (God Kabir)

Kabir (Kabir) muhammid fil kuboori0 Fazaile Zikr

٥ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا
قَالَ عَبْدٌ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ إِلَّا فُتِحَتْ لَهُ أَبْوَابُ السَّمَاءِ حَتّٰى يُفْضِيَ إِلَى الْعَرْشِ
مَا اجْتُنِبَتِ الْكَبَائِرُ رواه الترمذي وهكذا في المشكوٰة لكن ليس فيها
حسن بل غريب فقط قال القاري و رواه النسائي وابن حبان وعزاه
السيوطي في الجامع الى الترمذي و رقم له بالحسن وحكاه السيوطي في
الدر من طريق ابن مردويه عن ابي هريرة وليس فيه ما اجتنبت الكبائر
وفي الجامع الصغير برواية الطبراني عن معقل ابن يسار لكل شيء مفتاح
ومفتاح السموات قول لا إله إلا الله ورقم له بالضعف۔

5. Huzoore Akdas Sallallahu Alaihe v sallam ka irshaad hai ki koi banda aisa nahin ki 'Laiila-h-Illallahh' kahe aur uske liye aasmaano ke darvaaze na khul jaayein, yahaan tak ki yeh kalima seedha arsh tak pahunchaata hai, basharte ki Kabira gunaahon se bachaata rahe l

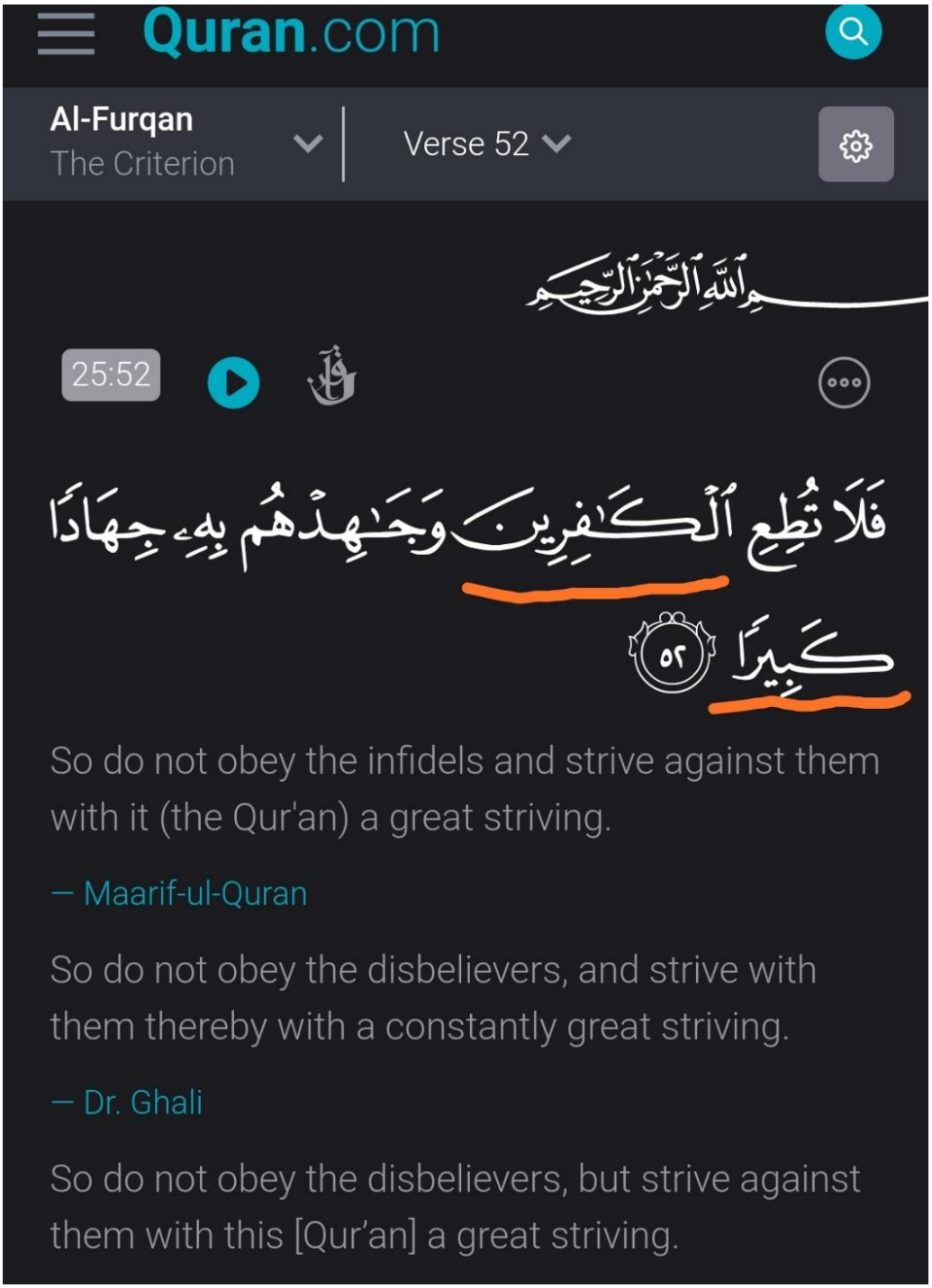
[It is a statement of Huzoore Akdas Sallallahu Alaihi v Sallam that there is no one who says 'Laiila-h-Illallahh' and for whom the doors of the skies do not open; rather this kalma (speech) takes one straight to Arsh (sky), provided Kabira keeps saving one from the sins.]

F - Kitni badi fajeelat hai aur kubooliyat ki intaha hai ki yeh kalima baraahe raast arshe mualla tak pahunchta hai aur yeh abhi maloom ho chuka hai ki agar Kabira gunaahon ke saath bhi kaha jaaye, to nafaa se us vakt bhi khaali nahinll

[It is such a great virtue and the limit of acceptance that this kalma takes one straight to the sky (Arsh). And this has become known now that even if Kabira is said with sins, then even at that time it is fruitful.]

Mulla Ali Qari Rah0 farmaate hain ki Kabaair se bachne ki shart qubool ki jaldi aur aasmaan ke sab darvaaze khulne ke etbaar se hai, varna savaab aur

Here below is the real Translation of the Surah Furqan verse number 52.

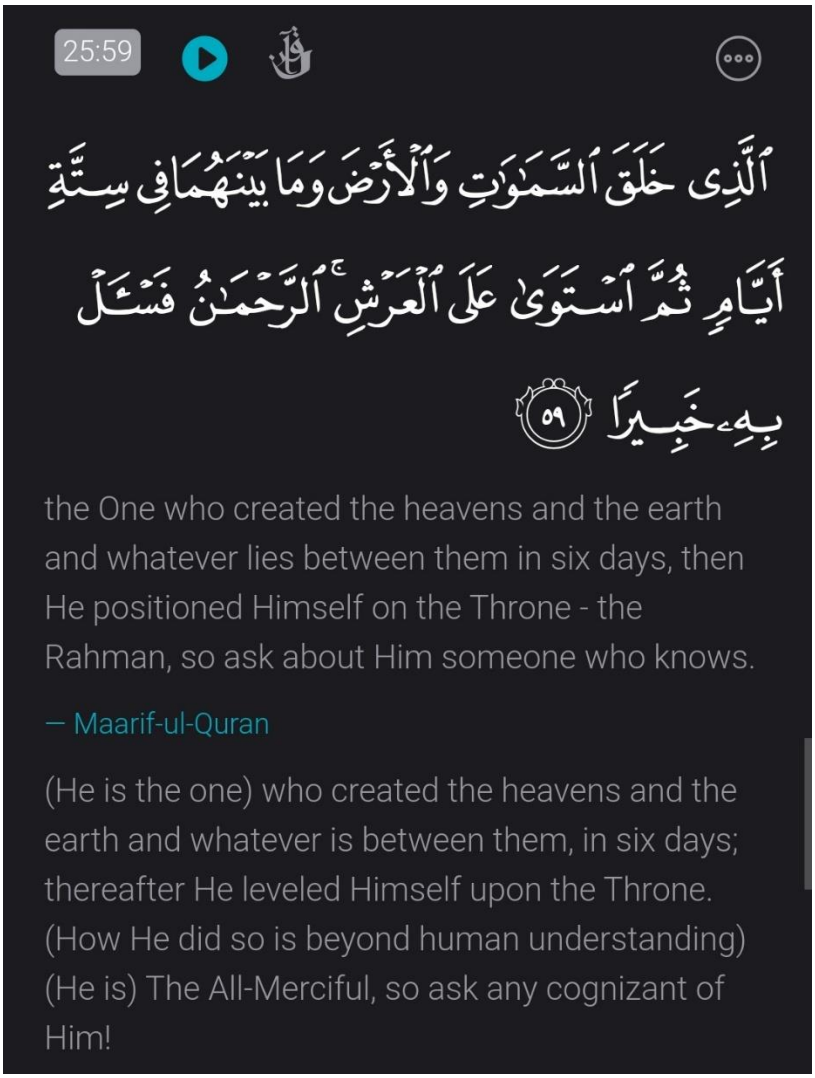


After reading this ayat from the quran, even a child who know arabic can know that this verse is clearly instructing the Muslim to do Great(Kabir means great) Jihad against Kafirs(Non - muslim). Here Kabir word is again the same meaning (great, big) like the Hebrew word Kabir, since they both have a same origin.

But Rampal Cult have again morphed the Word Kabir into a person, not adjective.

Cult Book again tried to play with the mind of people with less knowledge and Gyan ganga say about Surah Furqan Ayat number 59, in which it is written that Ask to those who know about the merciful lord. Here Cult preach that this he who know is Rampal.

Kindly see the original and correct translation of quran surah furaqan 59 ayat.



Here Rampal cult claim that this knower is Rampal who knows everything and merciful god is Kabir, the cult god of rampal. But don't get mislead in their words. Here the quran is directing you to Nabi Muhammed and Merciful god is Allah.

Kindly see the translation by Saheeh international.

He who created the heavens and the earth and what is between them in six days and then established Himself above the Throne[1] - the Most Merciful, so ask about Him one well informed [i.e., the Prophet (ﷺ)].

— Saheeh International

It is quite noticeable that Allah has 100 names in which Al Kabir is also his name, to which Cult says that this is enough proof to say that Allah is Kabir. 🤣

It is most idiotic thing to attach an adjective with a person name. If we ask these cultist, how can they say that this Kabir is their Cult God Kabir, they will just run out of this arguement.

And one name of allah is also Al Rafi(which means he who increase Status), so should we start saying that Mohammed Rafi, the great indian singer is also God, start worshipping him.

Allah's one name is Al Waqil (Lawyer), so should we start worshipping all good lawyers???

These Cult logic are so funny and illogical that they can even burst out by a sensible child with knowledge.

You can see their mindset and their clever schemes where how they play with the words and befooled the Indians and also many foreigners who don't know about Judaism, Christianity, Islam.

We will now proceed to eastern religions like Sikhism, Hinduism and their religious text I.e. Guru Granth Sahib and Vedas.

The first thing to take look is about history of Guru Granth Sahib, the holy text of Sikhism.

Guru Granth Sahib was first composed in 1604 as Adi Granth by 5th Master of Sikhism Guru Arjun dev ji. Adi Granth contained all of the mystic poems by many mystic and monotheistic Hindu saints and Sufi Muslims from Pan Indian contient. This list of saints and Pirs who contributed in guru granth sahib contains name like 10 sikh gurus, Farid, Namdev, Ramanand, pipa, dhanna etc.

Even Ramanand (Guru of Saint Kabir) and Kabir text were added in this book.

This holy book contains text from many languages like Persian, arabic, Awadhi, Khadi Boli which was the languages of their original contributors.

Since muslim pirs or sufi saints poems and songs were added in this books, this book contain names of Allah from Persian and arabic language.

In Gyan Ganga says in Page number 102 that Guru granth sahib Raag Tiranga Page number 721 states that Kabir is God because this Verse contains a word named Kabir in it and he is the God of All creation. Even Guru Nanak knew about this and he was a student of Kabir. (However there is no proof where Nanak met Kabir in real life)

gyan_ganga_english

true *Naam*/Mantra. Only then, complete salvation is possible. Otherwise, one will go to hell after death.

(Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Page no.843-844)

|| Bilawalu Mehla 1 || main man chaahu ghanaa saachi vigaasi Ram | mohi prem pire prabhu abinaasi Ram || avigato Hari naathu naathah tisae bhaavae so theeye | kirpaalu sada daiaalu daata jiaa andari tu jeeye | main aadhaaru tera tu khasmu mera main taanu takiaa terao êsaachi soocha sada Nanak gursabdi jhagru nibero ||4 ||2||

In the aforesaid sacred speech Shri Nanak Sahib is saying that the Eternal Supreme God is the Naath of all the naaths, that is, He is the God of all the gods (He is the Lord/Master of all gods, Shri Brahma, Shri Vishnu, Shri Shiv, Brahm and ParBrahm). I have imbibed the true *naam*/mantra (Sachcha Naam) in my heart. O Supreme God! You are the basis of everyone's life. You are my Master and I am dependent on you. You only came in the form of Satguru and by giving the decisive knowledge of true bhakti, settled the whole row, that is, resolved all the doubts.

(Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Page no. 721, Raag Tilang, Mehla 1)

Yak arj guftam pesh to dar koon kartaar |
Hakka Kabir karim tu beaeb Parvardigaar |
Nanak bugoyad jan tura tere chaakra paakhaak |

It has been clarified in the aforesaid sacred speech that O (Hakka Kabir) Sat Kabir, You are (*Koon Kartar*) Shabd-Swaroopi God who does creation by the power of word, that is, You are the Creator of the entire nature; You only are (*beaeb*) flawless (*Parwardigaar*) Nuturer-of-all and (*Karim*) the kind God. I am a servant of Your servants.

(Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Page no. 24, Raag Siri, Mehla 1)

Tera ek naam taare sansaar, main eho aas eho aadhaar ê
Nanak neech kahe bichaar, yeh dhaanak roop raha Kartar êê

It has been proved in the aforesaid sacred speech that the weaver (*Dhaanak*) in Kashi is the Creator (*Kartar*) of the entire lineage. With total submission, Shri Nanak Sahib is saying that I

am telling the truth that this Dhaanak i.e. Weaver Kabir only is Complete/Supreme God (SatPurush).

Important: - How the nature was created has been proved from the indicative knowledge of the above-mentioned pieces of evidence. Now we should attain the Supreme God. This is only possible by taking (*naam/mantra*) initiation from a Complete Saint.

Now we will check this claim by looking the original text from Guru Granth sahib.

This Poem is in Persian Language in which Word Kabir means the same as Arabic. The reason behind this is that Arab Rulers invaded Persia long ago and then Persian and Arabic linguistic got mixed up.

You can see that Big word is original Persian is Bojorg and Aali, not Kabir.

Hence Persian language got this word Kabir from Arabic rulers.

੭੨੧

ਰਾਗੁ ਤਿਲੰਗ ਮਹਲਾ ੧ ਘਰੁ ੧

ੴ ਸਤਿ ਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ
ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ ਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ॥

ਯਕ ਅਰਜ ਗੁਫਤਮ ਪੇਸਿ ਤੋ ਦਰ ਗੋਸ ਕੁਨ ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥ ਹਕਾ ਕਬੀਰ ਕਰੀਮ ਤੂ ਬੇਐਬ ਪਰਵਦਗਾਰ ॥੧॥ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਮੁਕਾਮੇ ਫਾਨੀ ਤਹਕੀਕ ਦਿਲ ਦਾਨੀ ॥ ਮਮ ਸਰ ਮੂਇ ਅਜਰਾਈਲ ਗਿਰਫਤਹ ਦਿਲ ਹੇਚਿ ਨ ਦਾਨੀ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ ॥ ਜਨ ਪਿਸਰ ਪਦਰ ਬਿਰਾਦਰਾਂ ਕਸ ਨੇਸ ਦਸਤੰਗੀਰ ॥ ਆਖਿਰ ਬਿਅਫਤਮ ਕਸ ਨ ਦਾਰਦ ਚੂੰ ਸਵਦ ਤਕਬੀਰ ॥੨॥ ਸਬ ਰੋਜ ਗਸਤਮ ਦਰ ਹਵਾ ਕਰਦੇਮ ਬਦੀ ਖਿਆਲ ॥ ਗਾਹੇ ਨ ਨੇਕੀ ਕਾਰ ਕਰਦਮ ਮਮ ਈ ਚਿਨੀ ਅਹਵਾਲ ॥੩॥ ਬਦਬਖਤ ਹਮ ਚੁ ਬਖੀਲ ਗਾਫਿਲ ਬੇਨਜਰ ਬੇਬਾਕ ॥ ਨਾਨਕ ਬੁਗੋਯਦ ਜਨੁ ਤੁਰਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਚਾਕਰਾਂ ਪਾ ਖਾਕ ॥੪॥੧॥

ਤਿਲੰਗ ਮਹਲਾ ੧ ਘਰੁ ੨ ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ॥ ਭਉ ਤੇਰਾ ਭਾਂਗ ਖਲੜੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਚੀਤੁ ॥ ਮੈ ਦੇਵਾਨਾ ਭਇਆ ਅਤੀਤੁ ॥ ਕਰ ਕਾਸਾ ਦਰਸਨ ਕੀ ਭੂਖ ॥ ਮੈ ਦਰਿ ਮਾਗਉ ਨੀਤਾ ਨੀਤ ॥੧॥ ਤਉ ਦਰਸਨ ਕੀ ਕਰਉ ਸਮਾਇ ॥ ਮੈ ਦਰਿ ਮਾਗਤੁ ਭੀਖਿਆ ਪਾਇ ॥੧॥ ਰਹਾਉ ॥ ਕੇਸਰਿ ਕੁਸਮ ਮਿਰਗਮੈ ਹਰਣਾ ਸਰਬ ਸਰੀਰੀ ਚੜਣਾ ॥ ਚੰਦਨ ਭਗਤਾ ਜੋਤਿ ਇਨੇਹੀ ਸਰਬੇ ਪਰਮਲੁ ਕਰਣਾ ॥੨॥ ਘਿਅ ਪਟ ਭਾਂਡਾ ਕਹੈ ਨ ਕੋਇ ॥ ਐਸਾ ਭਗਤੁ ਵਰਨ ਮਹਿ ਹੋਇ ॥ ਤੇਰੈ ਨਾਮਿ ਨਿਵੇ ਰਹੇ ਲਿਵ ਲਾਇ ॥ ਨਾਨਕ ਤਿਨ ਦਰਿ ਭੀਖਿਆ ਪਾਇ ॥੩॥੧॥੨॥

ਤਿਲੰਗ ਮਹਲਾ ੧ ਘਰੁ ੩ ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ ॥ ਇਹੁ ਤਨੁ ਮਾਇਆ ਪਾਹਿਆ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਲੀਤੜਾ ਲਬਿ

Now this is the translation done by Cult Leader Rampal of this Poem, which can be easily search on their official website.

Translation: Oh Creator, the Master, the unqualified Saint, kind "**Sat Kabir" (Eternal Kabir)**, Y**ou are flawless God**. There is a request before you from the heart that of Beloved, this residence of world is destructible. I have realised this completely. Oh benefactor, on death of this living being, a messenger of Yam named Ajrail, capturing mercilessly takes this being away. No companion like, son, father, relative gives company. In the end, all the schemes, obligations, and rituals/actions are useless. Everyday, evil thoughts keep patrolling like non-stop blowing wind. I did not get any means of doing meritorious acts. In such a bad time, i.e. Kalyug, the ignorant and careless like us, because of not having knowledge of the true path, were blind and dumb.

Says Nanak, I am your humble servant, the dust of the feet of your servants.

The Gist - Shri Guru Nanak Sahib Ji is saying, O Hakka Kabir (Sat Kabir)! You are

Yamdoot (giraft dil hech na daani) ruthlessly captures and takes this being along with. At that time (Kas) no (dastM geer) companion (Jan) person like (Pisar) son (Padar) father (biraadraan) relatives (Nestan) does not accompany. (Aakhir beyaftam). In the end, all measures (takbeer), duty means (kas), no rituals/action works (na daarad choon savad), and the voice also stops. (Shab roj) Everyday (gashtam) Like 'gasat' does not stops (dar hawa) like the non-stop blowing wind (Badi khayaal) evil thoughts (Kardem) keep patrolling (neki kaar kardam) doing meritorious acts (mm een chini) I have not found any (Ahwaal) Jariya i.e. Means (Gaahe na) not found (Badbakht). In such a bad time (Hum Chu) like us (Bakheel) innocent (Gaafil) reckless (Benazar Bebaak) because of not having the real knowledge of devotion and God were blind and dumb and used to tell wrong knowledge - Uva-Bai. (Nanak Bugoyad) Nanak Ji is saying that, O God Kabir, by your grace (tere chaakra paakhaak), drowning in the dust of the feet of your servants (Janu Tura) the being transcended.

This is the original translation of this poem in which word kabir is taken as adjective which mean great/big rather than as a person.

ਯਕ ਅਰਜ ਗੁਫਤਮ ਪੇਸਿ ਤੋ ਦਰ ਗੋਸ ਕੁਨ ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥ (721-4)

yak araj gufṯam pays ṯo ḏar gos kun karṯaar.

I offer this one prayer to You; please listen to it, O Creator Lord.

ਹਕਾ ਕਬੀਰ ਕਰੀਮ ਤੂ ਬੇਐਬ ਪਰਵਦਗਾਰ ॥੧॥ (721-4)

hakaa kabeer kareem ṯoo bay-aib parvarḏagaar. ||1||

You are true, great, merciful and spotless, O Cherisher Lord. ||1||

Now if you see in this translation Cult Leader Rampal translated all of the poem word by word very cleverly to show his wisdom on Persian language but cleverly didn't tell us about the Word Kabir and it's real meaning. Rather than he make this adjective word kabir as a noun and very deceivingly do his part.

Second reference of Guru Granth Sahib in Gyaan Ganga is on Page number 102 about the Guru Granth sahib another Poem or Baani, Raag Siri Mehla Page 24. In this poem, there is word Dhaanak, to which Cult Leader Ramapal say that this word means Weaver, hence guru nanak dev ji claiming that God is a Weaver (Saint Kabir was a Weaver) and say that Kabir is god.

See below screenshot.

gyan_ganga_english

true *Naam*/Mantra. Only then, complete salvation is possible. Otherwise, one will go to hell after death.

(Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Page no.843-844)

|| Bilawalu Mehla 1 || main man chaahu ghanaa saachi vigaasi Ram | mohi prem pire prabhu abinaasi Ram || avigato Hari naathu naathah tisae bhaavae so theeye | kirpaalu sada daiaalu daata jiaa andari tu jeeye | main aadhaaru tera tu khasmu mera main taanu takiaa terao êsaachi soocha sada Nanak gursabdi jhagru nibero ||4 ||2||

In the aforesaid sacred speech Shri Nanak Sahib is saying that the Eternal Supreme God is the Naath of all the naaths, that is, He is the God of all the gods (He is the Lord/Master of all gods, Shri Brahma, Shri Vishnu, Shri Shiv, Brahm and ParBrahm). I have imbibed the true *naam*/mantra (Sachcha Naam) in my heart. O Supreme God! You are the basis of everyone's life. You are my Master and I am dependent on you. You only came in the form of Satguru and by giving the decisive knowledge of true bhakti, settled the whole row, that is, resolved all the doubts.

(Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Page no. 721, Raag Tilang, Mehla 1)

Yak arj guftam pesh to dar koon kartaar |
Hakka Kabir karim tu beaeb Parvardigaar |
Nanak bugoyad jan tura tere chaakra paakhaak |

It has been clarified in the aforesaid sacred speech that O (Hakka Kabir) Sat Kabir, You are (*Koon Kartar*) Shabd-Swaroopi God who does creation by the power of word, that is, You are the Creator of the entire nature; You only are (*beaeb*) flawless (*Parwardigaar*) Nuturer-of-all and (*Karim*) the kind God. I am a servant of Your servants.

(Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Page no. 24, Raag Siri, Mehla 1)

Tera ek naam taare sansaar, main eho aas eho aadhaar ê
Nanak neech kahe bichaar, yeh dhaanak roop raha Kartar êê

It has been proved in the aforesaid sacred speech that the weaver (*Dhaanak*) in Kashi is the Creator (*Kartar*) of the entire lineage. With total submission, Shri Nanak Sahib is saying that I

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am telling the truth that this Dhaanak i.e. Weaver Kabir only is Complete/Supreme God (SatPurush).

Important: - How the nature was created has been proved from the indicative knowledge of the above-mentioned pieces of evidence. Now we should attain the Supreme God. This is only possible by taking (*naam/mantra*) initiation from a Complete Saint.

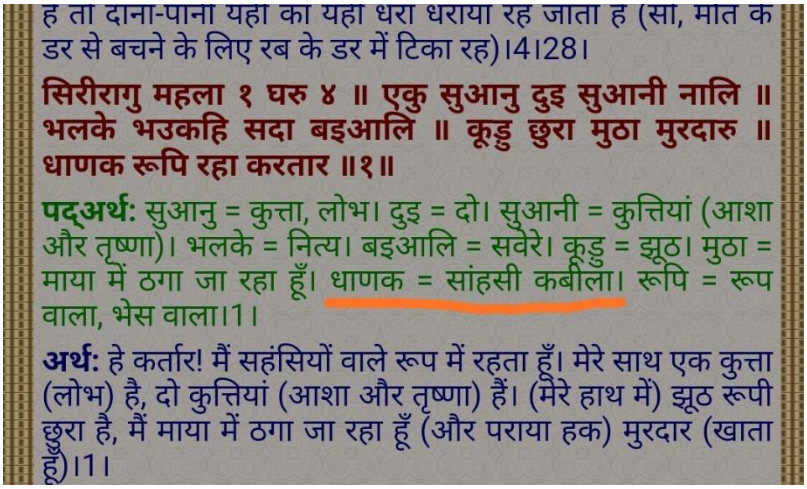
First we will show you whether Dhanak word means Weaver or not??

Dhanak or Dhanka is an ancient tribe of India who were original dwelling in forest.They were originally hunters and live by hunting in their primitive times but in modern day, they had left the tribalship. They are observed as Sub type of Bhil Caste but 2001

census of India, count Dhanak tribe as One of those tribe which have specific difference identity than Bhil and Meena of Rajasthan India. It is notable that many Dhanak people are followers of Saint Kabir, which is the reason why cult leader Rampal used this name to forge his story.

So we can see that Dhanak is a tribe who live in forest as Hunters very earlier in india and this Dhanak word in Guru Granth Sahib is not any close to Weaver anywhere as CultLeader Ramapal says.

Here is the original translation of this poem and this word Dhanak in which its meaning is Brave Tribe which is quite relevant.


है तो दाना-पानी यहीं का यहीं धरा धराया रह जाता है (सो, मौत के डर से बचने के लिए रब के डर में टिका रह)।4।28।

सिरीरागु महला १ घरु ४ ॥ एकु सुआनु दुइ सुआनी नालि ॥ भलके भउकहि सदा बइआलि ॥ कूड़ु छुरा मुठा मुरदारु ॥ धाणक रूपि रहा करतार ॥१॥

पद्अर्थ: सुआनु = कुत्ता, लोभ। दुइ = दो। सुआनी = कुत्तियां (आशा और तृष्णा)। भलके = नित्य। बइआलि = सवेरे। कूड़ु = झूठ। मुठा = माया में ठगा जा रहा हूँ। धाणक = सांहसी कबीला। रूपि = रूप वाला, भेस वाला।1।

अर्थ: हे कर्तार! मैं सहंसियों वाले रूप में रहता हूँ। मेरे साथ एक कुत्ता (लोभ) है, दो कुत्तियां (आशा और तृष्णा) हैं। (मेरे हाथ में) झूठ रूपी छुरा है, मैं माया में ठगा जा रहा हूँ (और पराया हक) मुरदार (खाता हूँ)।1।

Also there is another translation in which word Dhanak is correctly interpreted as Hunter.

ਧਾਣਕ ਰੂਪਿ ਰਹਾ ਕਰਤਾਰ ॥੧॥

Dhaanak roop rahaa kartaar. ||1||

धाणक रूपि रहा करतार ॥१॥

- I live as a wild hunter, O Creator! ||1||
- ਮੈਂ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ, ਹੈ ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ!
- मैं एक शिकारी, निर्माता के रूप में रहते हैं!

One important thing to notice that on page 71 Gyan ganga and cult leader rampal claim that Rag Tiranga 721 Page, Raag Sri Page 24 , Raag Asawari declare that Nanak has a separate guru and that was Kabir but we have already discussed that Kabir and Guru Nanak never met in real life. Then how come Nanak become student of Kabir. Instead this, Sikhism consider Saint Kabir as Saint only, they never think him as God like Rampal cult.

Once Again Rampal and his mischievous cult lied and tried to make a word meaning different than it should be for his own benefit.

We will now proceed to the last reference of Vedas of Hinduism in which Rampal Cult want to show his Cult God Kabir.

First of all we want to tell what are Vedas?

Vedas are set of 4 books of hinduism in which all is mentioned of hinduism like Belief system, practise, rituals, Hymn to Gods. These books were composed by many Sages or poets like Vishwa mitra, Vashishtha, Bhardwaj, Atri, Angira, Vaamdeva and many more. This book is composed in Sanskrit language as all of the sages were sanskrit speaking and no other foreign language and its word are ever added in it (like in the case of Guru granth sahib, Persian language etc). Vedic gods are multiple in count(33 more specific) like Indra(King), Agni(Fire), Varun, Soma , Rudra etc.

Brahm is also mentioned in Vedas , which is higher principle or we can say ultimate reality. He is not a god but the binding unity of the universe.

In Gyan Ganga page it is mentioned that Yajurved chapter 14 Shlok 4 gives reference that There is another god whom Brahm and other gods worship.

Here is the mentioned shlok where it is clearly instructed to humans to worship to that who is reason for source of light (Hirangarbh). There is no mention here of any god or brahm worshipping any other god named kabir.

हिरण्यगर्भ इति हिरण्यऽगर्भः। सम्। अवर्त्तत। अग्रे। भूतस्य। जातः। पतिः। एकः। आसीत्। सः। दाधार। पृथिवीम्। द्याम्। उत। इमाम्। कस्मै। देवाय। हविषा। विधेम॥४॥

पदार्थः-(हिरण्यगर्भः) हिरण्यानि सूर्य्यादीनि तेजांसि गर्भे मध्ये यस्य सः। **ज्योतिर्वै हिरण्यम्॥** शत०[६.७.२.१]। **हिरण्यं कस्माद् ह्रियत आयम्यमानमिति वा, ह्रियते जनाज्जनमिति वा, हितरमणं भवतीति वा, हर्यतेर्वा स्यात् प्रेप्साकर्मणः॥** निरु०२।१०॥ **(सम्)** **(अवर्त्तत)** **(अग्रे)** सृष्टेः प्राक् **(भूतस्य)** उत्पन्नस्य **(जातः)** जनकः **(पतिः)** पालकः **(एकः)** असहायोऽद्वितीयः **(आसीत्)** **(सः)** **(दाधार)** धृतवान् **(पृथिवीम्)** प्रकाशरहितं भूगोलादिकम् **(द्याम्)** प्रकाशमयं सूर्यादिकम् **(उत)** **(इमाम्)** वर्त्तमानां सृष्टिम् **(कस्मै)** सुखस्वरूपाय प्रजापतये **(देवाय)** प्रकाशमानाय **(हविषा)** आत्मादिसामग्र्या **(विधेम)** परिचरेम। **विधेमेति परिचरणकर्मा०॥** निघं०३।५॥ निरुक्तकार एवमाह–**हिरण्यगर्भो हिरण्यमयो गर्भो हिरण्मयो गर्भोऽस्येति वा, गर्भो गृभेर्गृणात्यर्थे गिरत्यनर्थानिति वा, यदा हि स्त्री गुणान् गृह्णाति गुणाश्चास्या गृह्यन्तेऽध गर्भो भवति। समभवदग्रे भूतस्य जातः पतिरेको बभूव, स धारयति पृथिवीं दिवं च कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेमेति व्याख्यातं विधतिर्दानकर्मा॥** निरु०१०।२३। [अयं मन्त्रः शत०७.४.१.९ व्याख्यातः]॥४॥

अन्वयः-हे मनुष्याः! यथा वयं योऽस्य भूतस्य जातः पतिरेको हिरण्यगर्भोऽग्रे समवर्त्ततासीत् स इमां सृष्टिं रचयित्वोतापि पृथिवीं द्यां दाधार तस्मै कस्मै सुखस्वरूपाय देवाय परमेश्वराय हविषा विधेम तथा, यूयमप्येनं सेवध्वम्॥४॥

भावार्थः-हे मनुष्याः! यूयमस्या व्यक्तायाः सृष्टेः प्राक् परमेश्वर एव जागरूक आसीत्। जीवा मूर्छिता इवासन्। कारणं चाकाशवत् सुस्थिरं चासीत्। येन सर्वा सृष्टी रचिता, धृता प्रलयसमये भिद्यते, तमेवोपास्यं मन्यध्वम्॥४॥

पदार्थः-हे मनुष्यो! जैसे हम लोग जो इस **(भूतस्य)** उत्पन्न हुए संसार का **(जातः)** रचने और **(पतिः)** पालन करने हारा **(एकः)** सहाय की अपेक्षा से रहित **(हिरण्यगर्भः)** सूर्यादि तेजोमय पदार्थों का आधार **(अग्रे)** जगत् रचने के पहिले **(समवर्त्तत)** वर्त्तमान **(आसीत्)** था **(सः)** वह **(इमाम्)** इस संसार को रच के **(उत)** और **(पृथिवीम्)** प्रकाशरहित और **(द्याम्)** प्रकाशसहित सूर्यादि लोकों को **(दाधार)** धारण करता हुआ, उस **(कस्मै)** सुखरूप प्रजा पालने वाले **(देवाय)** प्रकाशमान परमात्मा की **(हविषा)** आत्मादि सामग्री से **(विधेम)** सेवा में तत्पर हों, वैसे तुम लोग भी इस परमात्मा का सेवन करो॥४॥

भावार्थः-हे मनुष्यो! तुम को योग्य है कि इस प्रसिद्ध सृष्टि के रचने से प्रथम परमेश्वर ही विद्यमान था, जीव गाढ़ निद्रा सुषुप्ति में लीन और जगत् का कारण अत्यन्त सूक्ष्मावस्था में आकाश के समान एकरस स्थिर था, जिसने सब जगत् को रच के धारण किया और जो अन्त्य समय में प्रलय करता है, उसी परमात्मा को उपासना के योग्य मानो॥४॥

After this Gyan Ganga present us some shloks from various vedic books in which a word Kavir is shown and it is told that this word Kavir is actually Kabir God.

We want to describe the Word Kavir and it's real meaning. In sanskrit, Kavir literally means Poet. As told earlier, the teller of Mandal of Vedic texts were different Sages who were poets, these intelligent and philosopher poets imagined the divine god as a poet. It is simple that they were poets so they have imagined god as divine poet in their own reflection.

So Kavir means divine poet in Sanskrit. But As we have already read several times that Arabic-Hebrew Word Kabir means Great not Poet which proves Rampal Cult claim as fallible and erroneous in the eye of Grammar.

But gyan Ganga try to counter his statement with a fake logic that even Maharishi Dayanand Sarswati (Founder of Arya Samaj) had done a grammer change in his book by changing devr-kama word to devar kamna. Hence Grammar is itself erroneous.

Please read this claim on gyan ganga page number 91.

For this reason only, it is mentioned in Yajurved Adhyay 12 Mantra 4 that Vamdev Rishi correctly understood the real knowledge of Yajurved and explained it to others. To understand the knowledge of the Holy Vedas, please think - for example, Yajurved is a holy book. If there is a description about it somewhere in Sanskrit language, where YajuH or Yajum etc words are written, then also it is considered to be pointing towards the holy book Yajurved only. Likewise, the real name of Supreme God is KavirDev; we started calling it only as Kabir Sahib, Kabir Parmeshwar in different-different languages. Many devotees express doubt that how did you prove Kavir as Kabir. From the point of view of grammer, the meaning of KaviH is omniscient (Sarvagya). It is a Das's request that every word has some meaning. As far as the grammer is concerned, language was created first because the speech in the Vedas have been said by God, and grammer was formed later by the Rishis. It can be faulty. In the translation (interpretation of language) of Vedas, grammer is incoherent and contradictory, because the speech in Vedas is mentioned through mantras in couplets. For example, the people around the Palwal city call Palwal as Parwar. If someone says that how have you proved Palwal as Parwar? It is like saying how have you proved Kavir as Kabir. Like, in regional language, Palwal city is called Parwar; similarly, Kavir is called Kabir; God is same. Maharishi Dayanand ji in 'Satyarth Prakash' Samullas 4 on page no. 100 (published from Dayanand Math Dinanagar) has done the meaning of "Devrkama" as "Devar ki Kamna"; by writing a complete 'R' has written (Devr) as (Devar). So, there is no objection or mistake in grammer in writing and saying Kavir as Kavir, and then in a different language as Kabir. The Supreme God is KavirDev;

Here Ramapal and Gyan Ganga has made a serious and self destructive mistake unknowingly.

Language consists of Script + grammar + phonetics. How can a language can be without grammer??? This is utter rubbish and illogical. It is like saying car can be driven without 4 tyres..

On the other hand, Word Devr as written in hindi □□□□ can be dissected in to letter □ + □ + □ + □ which is correct in Sanskrit language for Husband brother, the same word is written as Devar (□□□□)

When we search the word devrkama in Sanskrit Dictionary, it is as same as Swami Dayanand Sarswati had said.

So with proof we have concluded that The fake claim about Dayanand saraswati devrkaama spelling is most humorous mistake of this Cult Book.

While Dayanand saraswati spelling was right, Gyan Ganga erroneous claim about Kabir word and Word kavir is still dubious because word Kabir of arabic Hebrew origin can be dissected into □+□+□+□, while sanskrit word Kavir can be dissected as □+□+□+□. There are two letters different in both words.

Even now The Rampal Cult will say that this doesn't mean that we can't say that Kabir and Kavir is different, it's just a word.

But this is not joke in the case of Language. As we have already discussed that any two languages can have some words which can be

same in the case of phonetics or letter but you have to see their meaning or there can be serious error. These same looking words are named as Homophones in Language.

For example please look at some of the same looking words in different languages.

Raj (□□□) in Sanskrit means Rule over Kingdom and in Urdu Raz(□□□) means Secret.

If I say a line like □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ (In Ayodhya, there is rule of Ram), then it can be easily understood that here the second Urdu word Raz is not used because if the latter meaning was used this translation would be (In Ayodhya, there is secret of Ram).

We will give you an historical reference of Language mistake which can be fatal.

During the reign of Peshwa Narayan rao of great maratha empire, his uncle Raghunath rao was acting regent for him. Legend and some reference say that Raghunath Rao's ambitious wife ordered some Royal Guards to capture Young Narayan Rao in his palace. Raghunath Rao sent a message to his Guards and the *Message was* □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ *(hold narayan rao) in marathi language but Raghunath rao' wife intercepted this message and change word and then message become* □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ *(kill narayan rao). And hence guards assassinated the Narayan rao due to misunderstanding.*

Now you can understand why the word meaning with the correct letter usage is very necessary to understand the context..

List of some Homophones among languages.

□□□ (Raaj : rule over kingdom in sanskrit) and □□□ (Raaj : secret in urdu)

□□□ (Pata: address in urdu) and □□□□□ (Patta: Leaf in urdu)

□□□ (Hari: God name In hindu text in Sanskrit) and □□□ (Hari: Color Green in Urdu)

□□□□ (Sagar: Goblet in Persian) and □□□□ (Sagar : Sea in Sanskrit)

□□□□ (Kavir : Desert in Persian) and □□□□ (Kavir: Poet in Sanskrit)

Now you can understand that this reference of Copy pasting your own version of word in the holy text is same as corrupting them and I hope every man knows what we call them who do such nasty jobs??

Here in the above Mantra of Yajurved chapter 29 mantra 25, Gyan ganga you can see that this word Kavir is added with word like kavirdev (which is only kavirasi in original Mantra (□□□□□□)) and after wards associated with Word Kabir or God Kabir.

ऋग्वेद मण्डल 9 सूक्त 96 मंत्र 17

शिशुं जज्ञानं हर्यतं मृजन्ति शुम्भन्ति वहिन मरूतो गणेन।

कविर्गीभिः काव्येना कविः सन्त्सोमः पवित्रमत्येति रेभन्।। 17।।

शिशुम् जज्ञानम् हर्य तम् मृजन्ति शुम्भन्ति वहिन मरूतः गणेन।

कविर्गीर्भि काव्येना कविर् सन्त् सोमः पवित्रम् अत्येति रेभन्।।

अनुवाद - पूर्ण परमात्मा (हर्य शिशुम्) विलक्षण मनुष्य के बच्चे के रूप में (जज्ञानम्) जान बूझ कर प्रकट होता है तथा अपने तत्वज्ञान को (तम्) उस समय (मृजन्ति) निर्मलता के साथ (शुम्भन्ति) उच्चारण करता है। (वहि) प्रभु प्राप्ति की लगी विरह अग्नि वाले (मरुतः) भक्त (गणेन) समूह के लिए (काव्येना) कविताओं द्वारा कवित्व से (पवित्रम् अत्येति) अत्यधिक वाणी निर्मलता के साथ (कविर गीर्भि) कविर वाणी अर्थात् कबीर वाणी द्वारा (रेभन्) ऊंचे स्वर से सम्बोधन करके बोलता है, (कविर् सन्त् सोमः) वह अमर पुरुष अर्थात् सतपुरुष ही संत अर्थात् ऋषि रूप में स्वयं कविर्देव ही होता है। परन्तु उस परमात्मा को न पहचान कर कवि कहने लग जाते हैं। परन्तु वह पूर्ण परमात्मा ही होता है। उसका वास्तविक नाम कविर्देव है।

प्रमाण - 1. पवित्र यजुर्वेद अध्याय 29 मंत्र 25 -

समिद्धोऽअद्य मनुषो दुरोणे देवो देवान्यजसि जातवेदः।

आ च वह मित्रामहश्चिकित्वान्त्वं दूतः कविरसि प्रचेताः।। 25।।

समिद्धः-अद्य-मनुषः-दुरोणे-देवः-देवान्-यज्-असि- जात-वेदः-आ- च-वह- मित्रामहः-चिकित्वान्-त्वम्-दूतः- कविर्-असि-प्रचेताः।

अनुवाद - (अद्य) आज अर्थात् वर्तमान में (दुरोणे) शरीर रूप महल में दुराचार पूर्वक (मनुषः) झूठी पूजा में लीन मननशील व्यक्तियों को (समिद्धः) लगाई हुई आग अर्थात् शास्त्रा विधि रहित वर्तमान पूजा जो हानिकारक होती है, अग्नि जला कर भस्म कर देती है ऐसे साधक का जीवन शास्त्राविरूद्ध साधना नष्ट कर देती है। उसके स्थान पर (देवान्) देवताओं के (देवः) देवता (जातवेदः) पूर्ण परमात्मा सतपुरुष की वास्तविक (यज्) पूजा (असि) है। (आ) दयालु , (मित्रामहः) जीव का वास्तविक साथी पूर्ण परमात्मा के (चिकित्वान्) स्वस्थ ज्ञान अर्थात् यथार्थ भक्ति को (दूतः) संदेशवाहक रूप में (वह) लेकर आने वाला (च) तथा (प्रचेताः) बोध कराने वाला (त्वम्) आप (कविर्देव अर्थात् कबीर परमेश्वर) कबीर (असि) है।

The below attached image is the real translation of this shlok

धर्मात्मा लोग क्या करें, इस विषय को अगले मन्त्र में कहा है॥

समि॑द्धोऽअ॒द्य मनु॑षो दुरो॒णे दे॒वो दे॒वान् य॑जसि जातवेदः।

आ च॒ वह॑ मित्रमहश्चिकि॒त्वान् त्वं दू॒तः क॒विर॑सि॒ प्रचे॑ताः॥ २५॥

समि॑द्ध इति॒ समऽइ॑द्धः। अ॒द्य। मनु॑षः। दु॒रो॒णे। दे॒वः। दे॒वान्। य॒ज॒सि॒। जा॒त॒वे॒द॒ इति॑ जातऽवेदः। आ। च॒। वह॑। मि॒त्र॒म॒ह॒ इति॑ मित्रऽमहः। चि॒कि॒त्वान्। त्वम्। दू॒तः। क॒विः। अ॒सि॒। प्रचे॑ता॒ इति॒ प्रऽचे॑ताः॥ २५॥

पदार्थः-(**समिद्धः**) सम्यक् प्रकाशितः (**अद्य**) इदानीम् (**मनुषः**) मननशीलः (**दुरोणे**) गृहे (**देवः**) विद्वान् (**देवान्**) विदुषो दिव्यगुणान् वा (**यजसि**) सङ्गच्छसे (**जातवेदः**) प्राप्तप्रज्ञ (**आ**) (**च**) (**वह**) प्राप्नुहि (**मित्रमहः**) मित्राणि महयति पूजयति तत्सम्बुद्धौ (**चिकित्वान्**) विज्ञानवान् (**त्वम्**) (**दूतः**) यो दुनोति तापयति दुष्टान् सः (**कविः**) कान्तप्रज्ञो मेधावी (**असि**) (**प्रचेताः**) प्रकृष्टञ्चेतः संज्ञानमस्य सः॥ २५॥

अन्वयः-हे जातवेदो मित्रमहो विद्वंस्त्वमद्य समिद्धोऽग्निरिव मनुषो देवः सन् यजसि, चिकित्वान् दूतः प्रचेताः कविर्दुरोणेऽसि, स त्वं देवांश्चावह॥ २५॥

भावार्थः-यथाऽग्निर्दीपादिरूपेण गृहाणि प्रकाशयति, तथा धार्मिका विद्वांसः स्वानि कुलानि प्रदीपयन्ति, ये सर्वैः सह मित्रवद्वर्तन्ते त एव धार्मिकाः सन्ति॥ २५॥

पदार्थः-हे (**जातवेदः**) उत्तम बुद्धि को प्राप्त हुए (**मित्रमहः**) मित्रों का सत्कार करने वाले विद्वन्! जो (**त्वम्**) आप (**अद्य**) इस समय (**समिद्धः**) सम्यक् प्रकाशित अग्नि के तुल्य (**मनुषः**) मननशील (**देवः**) विद्वान् हुए (**यजसि**) सङ्ग करते हो (**च**) और (**चिकित्वान्**) विज्ञानवान् (**दूतः**) दुष्टों को दुःखदाई (**प्रचेताः**) उत्तम चेतनता वाला (**कविः**) सब विषयों में अव्याहतबुद्धि (**असि**) हो सो आप (**दुरोणे**) घर में (**देवान्**) विद्वानों वा उत्तम गुणों को (**आ, वह**) अच्छे प्रकार प्राप्त हूजिये॥ २५॥

भावार्थः-जैसे अग्नि दीपक आदि के रूप में घरों को प्रकाशित करता है, वैसे धार्मिक विद्वान् लोग अपने कुलों को प्रकाशित करते हैं। जो सब के साथ मित्रवत् वर्त्तते हैं, वे ही धर्मात्मा हैं॥ २५॥

In the end we can see clearly that how clever is the Rampal Cult in morphing the meaning of Holy text and putting Words in these text writers. They are manipulating meanings by their ease and for their ease to make fools of those who don't understand this kind of complexity in language

Chapter 5: Rampal The prophesized one??

Cult of Rampal and their book Gyan Ganga bring two statement. First, that their Cult God Kabir is every religion's God but we have already busted this claim on every basis.

Their Second statement is that Rampal is the Representive of this Supreme God Kabir and also that he is the Prophesied One which is mentioned in many prophesies.

We will now debunk Rampal claim and prove that how once again Rampal cult morphed the meaning of Texts but also created the False characters and books with the help of Social media platforms.

First we will see about the Character Florence of New Jersey which is mentioned on the Gyan Ganga Page number 9. Florence is mentioned in one of the Videos of Satsang of Rampal.

Florence of New Jersey as Gyan Ganga claim that she was a Prophet who can see the upcoming future. Please notice that Gyan Ganga claim that Florence had written two books "The Fall of Sensational Culture" and "Golden Light of New Era".

Florence had prophesied about a dystopian world which will start after 2000 Year. This world will have all elements like violence, madness, jealousy and crimes. But due to a new philosophy by Saint from India will stop this madness and bring peace to world. This reference is from her book The fall of sensational culture.

Florence ahead prophesied on Gyan Ganga Page XIV that this Saint of India facial expression will be " Beardless and Moustaches less, White Haired, with illuminated face".

Florence also said that this saint will do his job in scientific manner and this saint can also manipulate natural process.

If you want to read this whole story of Florence you can read it on Gyan Ganga Page XIII.

But what if I tell you that there is no Florence?????

Yes it is a shocking fact but it is 100% truth that whole story of this lady named Florence is a fake story.

How?

I have cross checked Florence name Online (Google) with all the search word available and Guess what ?? Result is Nil. Not even a single Result can lead me to a lady named Florence who had lived in New Jersey or She was a Prophet who can see future.

After that I search on Florence Books online and on each Shopping Platform(Flipkart, Amazon etc) i.e. "The Fall of Sensational Culture" and "Golden Light of New Era" and Guess what?

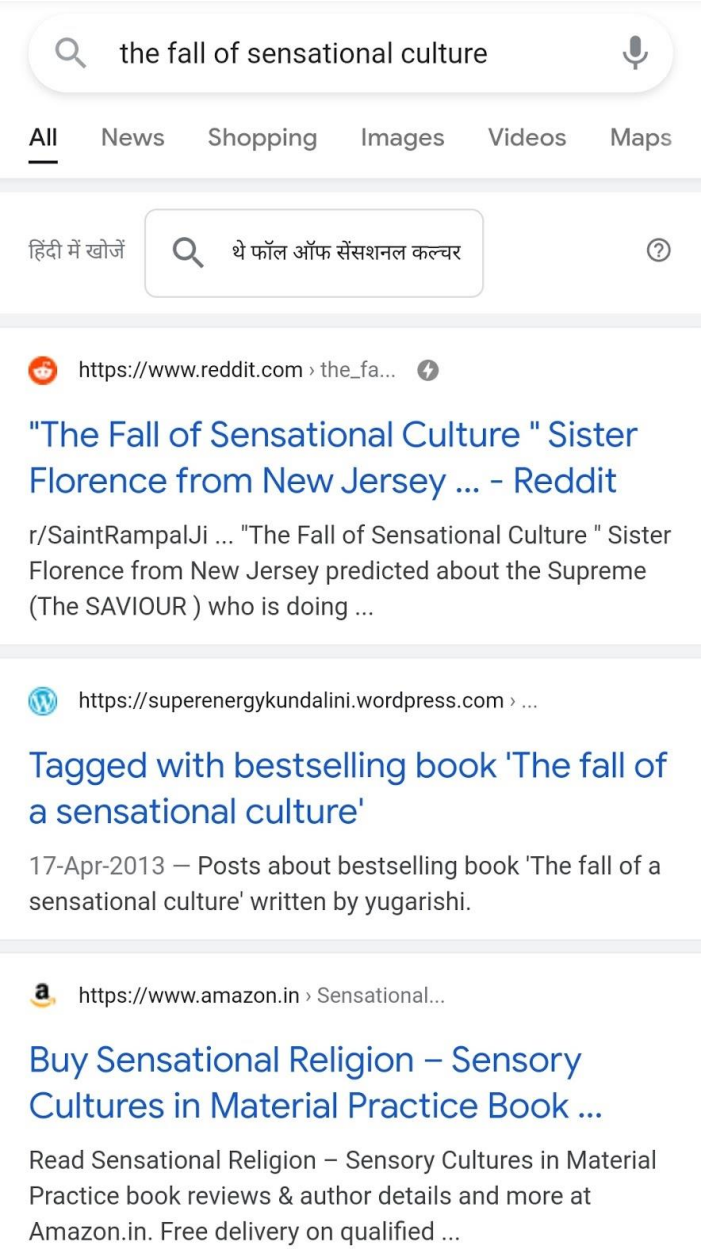
Again I found nothing !!!!! There was no such books found with the author name Florence.

And you know what I really found instead when I Searched for Florence or his books name??

I found the Reddit blogs, Facebook posts, twitter tweets, wordpress blogs and lots more social networking site references written by the members of Rampal Cult, repeating the same word to word content about Florence. 🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣

Now there is very small question for Cult members and other people that if Florence is not real, then why Gyan Ganga claimed about her prophecy?? If she is real then why there is no evidence of her existence??

Please see below screenshot about my search.



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the golden light of new era

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1

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I Am Somebody (New Golden Era of Light)

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Paperback

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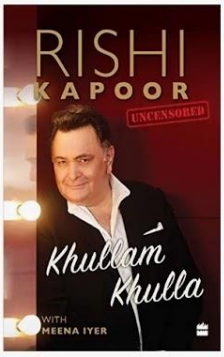

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Himani Singh on Twitter: "#SaviorOfTheWorld The world ...

28-Apr-2018 — In her book 'Golden light of a new era' she wrote about an Indian Saint.. In...

https://www.kooapp.com › -PQQF

The prophet Florence wrote in his book ”Golden light of New Era” that the ...

The prophet Florence wrote in his book ”Golden light of New Era” that the ideology of a saint would bring peace to the whole world and would also curb ...

After that we will see the next claim of Gyan Ganga which is on Page 12. In this claim Gyan Ganga, told us about the reference from Bhai Bala Sakhi in which Nanak and Mardana goes to the Realm of Bhagat Prahlad and Prahlad tell them about a Saint who will come to his realm again like Saint Kabir and Guru nanak dev. He will be a Jat by caste and will be born in Batala city. Here Rampal Cult book Gyan Ganga claim that Batala is misprinted and it should be Barwala. The reason behind this as per Gyan Ganga is that Barwala was not famous place and Batala was. So Story teller had chosen Batala.

Gyan Ganga after this proclaim that Rampal is the one mentioned in the bhai bala sakhi, since he is a jaat by caste and born in rohtak,Haryana which was earlier a part of punjab.

Before going to the point, we want to discuss all the above mentioned person in the Bhai Bala Sakhi.

First of all we will look at the author of Sakhi(Legend), bhai bala. Bhai bala who was childhood friend and long life companion of Guru nanak in his travels.

Second person is Mardana, who was also a companion and devotee of Guru nanak.

Third is Prahlad, who is according to many hindu text like Purans was a devotee of Narayan and son of demon Hiranyakashipu. To save his life from Hiranyakashipu, Narayan himself appeared as Lord Narsingh and killed the demon. Prahlad is still counted as One of the greatest devotees of Lord.

Now we will move further and look on the Sikh Literary expert advise. ***According to sikh experts, there was no Bhai bala in real life.***

Shocking????

Yes but it is true.

According to the Bhai Mani singh Book Bhagat ratnawali list and Bhai Gurdas list of Bhagata, we can say that they both forget to mention any person named as Bhai Bala. This topic is very much discussed by Dr kirpal Study. This is link for it

https://web.archive.org/web/20120301121457/http://sikhnerd.com/downloads/sikh/janamsakhi_tradition_dr_kirpal_singh.pdf

According to Sikh literature experts, Bhai Bala janam sakhi was forged during the times of Guru Govind Singh to defame the sikh tradition.

So Sikh experts deny the existence of Bhai Bala. Quite shocking for the cult members!!!!!

But the cult members will still say that these experts are fake and this sakhi is real.

So will now discuss this sakhi...

First of all, primary error in this sakhi is that there is a separate realm for Prahlad, who is according to Hindu holy text, goes to Nirvaan (abode of Lord Narayan). See the below reference from Vishnu Puran Adhyay 2.

So if Prahlad goes to nirvan then how he end up in a separate realm where only 3 person had come??? Nirvan is a place for Vaishnav or all person who take faith in Hindu God Narayan. Please see below screenshot.

श्रीपराशर उवाच

इत्युक्त्वान्तर्दधे विष्णुस्तस्य मैत्रेय पश्यतः ।
स चापि पुनरागम्य ववन्दे चरणौ पितुः ॥ २९
तं पिता मूर्ध्न्युपाघ्राय परिष्वज्य च पीडितम् ।
जीवसीत्याह वत्सेति बाष्पार्द्रनयनो द्विज ॥ ३०
प्रीतिमांश्चाऽभवत्तस्मिन्ननुतापी महासुरः ।
गुरुपित्रोश्चकारैवं शुश्रूषां सोऽपि धर्मवित् ॥ ३१
पितर्युपरतिं नीते नरसिंहस्वरूपिणा ।
विष्णुना सोऽपि दैत्यानां मैत्रेयाभूत्पतिस्ततः ॥ ३२
ततो राज्यश्रुतिं प्राप्य कर्मशुद्धिकरीं द्विज ।
पुत्रपौत्रांश्च सुबहूनवाप्यैश्वर्यमेव च ॥ ३३
क्षीणाधिकारः स यदा पुण्यपापविवर्जितः ।
तदा स भगवद्ध्यानात्परं निर्वाणमाप्तवान् ॥ ३४
एवं प्रभावो दैत्योऽसौ मैत्रेयासीन्महामतिः ।
प्रह्लादो भगवद्भक्तो यं त्वं मामनुपृच्छसि ॥ ३५
यस्त्वेतच्चरितं तस्य प्रह्लादस्य महात्मनः ।

श्रीपराशरजी बोले—हे मैत्रेय ! ऐसा कह भगवान् उनके देखते-देखते अन्तर्धान हो गये; और उन्होंने भी फिर आकर अपने पिताके चरणोंकी वन्दना की ॥ २९ ॥ हे द्विज ! तब पिता हिरण्यकशिपुने, जिसे नाना प्रकारसे पीडित किया था उस पुत्रका सिर सूँघकर, आँखोंमें आँसू भरकर कहा—'बेटा, जीता तो है !' ॥ ३० ॥ वह महान् असुर अपने कियेपर पछताकर फिर प्रह्लादसे प्रेम करने लगा और इसी प्रकार धर्मज्ञ प्रह्लादजी भी अपने गुरु और माता-पिताकी सेवा-शुश्रूषा करने लगे ॥ ३१ ॥ हे मैत्रेय ! तदनन्तर नृसिंहरूपधारी भगवान् विष्णुद्वारा पिताके मारे जानेपर वे दैत्योंके राजा हुए ॥ ३२ ॥ हे द्विज ! फिर प्रारब्धक्षयकारिणी राज्यलक्ष्मी, बहुत-से पुत्र-पौत्रादि तथा परम ऐश्वर्य पाकर, कर्माधिकारके क्षीण होनेपर पुण्य-पापसे रहित हो भगवान्‌का ध्यान करते हुए उन्होंने परम निर्वाणपद प्राप्त किया ॥ ३३-३४ ॥

हे मैत्रेय ! जिनके विषयमें तुमने पूछा था वे परम भगवद्भक्त महामति दैत्यप्रवर प्रह्लादजी ऐसे प्रभावशाली हुए ॥ ३५ ॥ उन महात्मा प्रह्लादजीके इस चरित्रको जो पुरुष

Second thing to notice is that Gyan Ganga force you to believe that word Batala is changed and the reason it gives that Batala was famous place and Barwala was not. That the most absurd and funny logic I have ever heard.

Consider this example that I am living in an area who is very remote and not clean, therefore I suggest my friend to meet me at nearby city and then boast to my friend that this city is my residence. Will this make the city address as my permanent address? How can a prophecy related to promised Messiah is so inaccurate.

I can't understand from where rampal cult forge these type of nonsense logic. Even if we assume that batala word was changed, still rampal was not born into barwala, he was born into sonipat as written itself on gyan ganga page number XX.

After these we will see some further reference given on page 144, where gyan Ganga give claim that the famous prophet Nostradamus also give hint about Rampal as the promised Messiah.

On page number 218-229, there is a brief and various reference in which a character Chyren is mentioned. Gyan Ganga explain very deeply that Chyren will be a great saint and provide the deep knowledge to all being. Chyren will look like rampal (man of mid age, white hair etc). Chryen will be feared by all and chief of all world and he will be born into india (land with three water sign). If you really want to read this nonsense, then you can read gyan ganga book english version.

Why i am saying this as nonsense ?? First of all i want to tell that word Chyren come Only 5 times directly and indirectly 4 times.

Here is the section of Nostradamus book The prophecies with original french translation.

Direct reference with word chyren:-

Century 2:79 -

The beard frizzled and black through skill

Will subjugate the cruel and proud people:

The great Chyren will remove from far away

All those captured by the banner of Selin

Century 4:34 -

The great one of the foreign land led captive,

Chained in gold offered to King Chyren:

He who in Ausonia, Milan will lose the war,

And all his army put to fire and sword.

Century 6:27 -

Within the Isles of five rivers to one,

Through the expansion of the great Chyren Selin:

Through the drizzles in the air the fury of one,

Six escaped, hidden bundles of flax.

Century 6:70 -

Chief of the world will the great Chyren be,

Plus Ultra behind, loved, feared, dreaded:

His fame and praise will go beyond the heavens,

And with the sole title of Victor will he be quite satisfied.

Century 8:54 -

Under the color of the marriage treaty,

a magnanimous act by the Chyren Selin:

St. Quintin and Arras recovered on the journey;

By the Spanish a second butcher's bench is made.

You can easily see that Nostramdamus never declared about the age of Chyren rather he say Chyren will be with beard and black color (rampal doesn't have any beard nor he is black colored, see the image) but Rampal and his cult book lie about the chyren appearance and add this part in it.

The prophecies by Nostradamus says the chyren will be a king and feared all others but we all know that Rampal is not a king and even he is not feared by anyone at all. He is in prison right now and not leading anyone beside his cult's blind followers. All of the chyren prophecy direct us against the Rampal not in his favour.

These are those indirect reference where rampal indicate chyren (or himself) is there.

Century 10:80 or 10:86 -

Like a griffin will come the King of Europe,

Accompanied by those of Aquilon:

He will lead a great troop of red ones and white ones,

And they will go against the King of Babylon.

Century 4:77 -

Selin monarch Italy peaceful,

Realms united by the Christian King of the World:

Dying he will want to lie in Blois soil,

After having chased the pirates from the sea.

Century 1:50 -

From the three water signs will be born a man

who will celebrate Thursday as his holiday.

His renown, praise, rule and power will grow

on land and sea, bringing trouble to the East.

Century 5:74 -

Of Trojan blood will be born a Germanic heart

Who will rise to very high power:

He will drive out the foreign Arabic people,

Returning the Church to its pristine pre-eminence.

Here also we can see that there is no indication on how chyren will look like but some absurd saying all over. The three water sign prophecy to which gyan ganga claim that this is reference to India (as india surrounded by three side from water which is known as peninsula in geography) but there are more than 100 peninsula in world. So this prophecy place can be anywhere on the map. And this

prophecy talk about a man who will celebrate Thursday as his holiday. Does rampal celebrate Thursday as holiday???? 🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣

All of these reference are very ambiguous and confusing but still not single one of these can be related with Rampal or his cult.

In the end we will see all of the prophecies mentioned on gyan Ganga page 149 by various prophets.

I again searched these people and found that most of them(Professor Harare of Israel, borishka from hungry etc) are the same case like Florence of New Jersey. I mean only exist in blog and tweet by Cult members of Rampal. 🤣🤣🤣🤣

https://www.pinterest.com › pin

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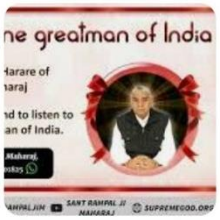
Kabir Quotes. Divine greatman of India Prophecy of Professor Harare of Israel about Sant Rampal Ji Maharaj The entire world would be bound ...



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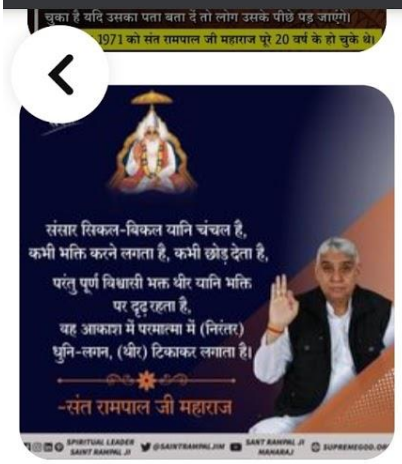


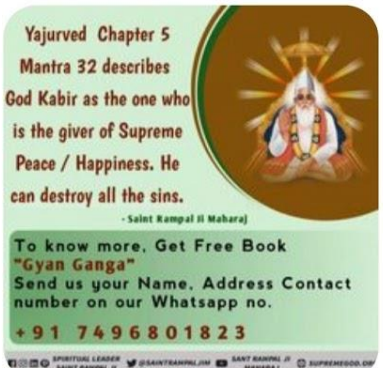
Saint Rampal Ji Maharaj | Satlok Ashram

SatlokHans

WHAT 😱😱😱😱😱

YUVIKA

Shraddha 01-10-2020 || Episode: 1243 || Sant...



Berojgary ki mar

Other like Chero who were real and original prophet, rampal just added name and their prophecies for India just as a decoy to further portray him as their Messiah.

In the end we will say that Rampal cult is very expert in lying , morphing and creating fake credentials. Only a literate person can see their lies and bought them red handed or else will fall in their trap.

Chapter 6 : Creation Story Myth in Atharved

We have already discussed the Rampal Cult's God Kabir incarnation stories and debunked them and its messenger I.e. Rampal Claim about various Prophesies. Now we will discuss the Universe creation story which is mentioned on the Gyan Ganga Book page number 20.

This creation story consists of 3 main Characters , one is Cult God Labor who is also known as Poorn brahm.

The second character is Kal niranjan aka joti niranjan aka kail aka death aka Satan etc etc.

Third character is Prakriti.

Now we will discuss on this story but since this story is way too long, we will tell you this in summary.

So in the beginning, Cult God Kabir was present and he created the realm of Satlok. Then he created 16 islands and then created 16 boys. He also created Souls from his body (Page number 30-31).

Then one of these boys Achint created A person named AKSHR PURUSH who further created the KSHAR PURUSH.

This KSHAR PURUSH then gained access to 21 universe from Cult God Kabir. He provided 3 Traits (Stva, Rajas, Tamas) to KSHAR PURUSH AKA Notice niranjan.

Then KSHAR PURUSH requested for some souls from Cult God Kabir. But Cult god refuse and say if anyone soul willingly want to goes then

he will allow. Then one soul willingly replied and afterwards many soul follow them willingly.

This first soul was prakriti and was granted special Powers for creation. Those souls who follow prakriti was submerged in her body.

After this Prakriti got Younger and Joti niranjan AKA KSHAR PURUSH got sexually attracted to her. He attached a Vagina to her and tried to sexually molest her. She changed her appearance and goes into the stomach of KSHAR PURUSH and call to Cult God Kabir. Cult God Kabir came in the form of Jogjit(his son) and got prakriti out of stomach of Joti Niranjan. Then he cursed Joti Niranjan for starting Sexual reproduction process. He cursed him that he will eat thousand soul daily and named him Kal Niranjan (Death invisible) and cast both of them out of Satlok. (See Gyan Ganga Page number 35-36)

After this Joti Niranjan AKA Kal niranjan raped the Prakriti. Kal niranjan vows that he will remain invisible to all and will never show his face to anyone. Meanwhile Prakriti Aka Durga bore three children ,Vishnu, Shiv, Brahma (Hinduism Trinity Gods) and they start asking whom their father is. Prakriti Aka durga refuse since Kal Niranjan had threatened her for not saying anything about him.

Hence three gods Brhama, Vishnu Mahesh tried to find their father but can't find.

After this all Trinity start producing souls and Kal niranjan is eating them daily.

So this is the story which can read from Gyan Ganga page 31 to 36. Obviously these stories have no head or tails from any Holy text. But Rampal cult tried to connect the dots via many reference by cherrypicking them. Cherrypicking is a debate technique where some part is taken from a source and other part of the source is neglected, which make the reference dubious or half truth.

Now we will discuss the reference given by Rampal Cult to prove this story as true.

First of all he tried to shown this story from the Reference of Atharveda Chapter 4 mantra 1 to 7 in which gyan Ganga show us that Kabir has made the satlok like a Weaver and then create KSHAR PURUSH and AKSHAR PURUSH.

Here Ramapal cult want to show that Word Ven (□□□) means Weaver and Sat (□□) means AKSHAR PURUSH and Asat(□□□) means KSHR PURUSH.

Evidence of Creation of Nature in Holy AtharvaVed

Atharvaved Kaand no. 4 Anuvaak no.1 Mantra no.1

Brahm jagyanM prathmM purastaad vi seematH surucho ven aavH |
SaH budhanyaH upma asya vishthaH satashch yonimsatashch vi vaH ||1||

Brahm – ja – gyanm - prathmm - purastaat - visimatH – suruchH – venH – aavH – saH – budhanyaH – upma – asya – vishthaH – satH – ch - yonim - asatH – ch – vi vaH |

Translation: (*Prathmm*) Primordial i.e. Eternal (*Brahm*) God (*ja*) manifesting/appearing (*gyanm*) by His wisdom (*purustaat*) on the summit i.e. Satlok etc (*suruchH*) by His own desire, with great passion, self-illuminated (*visimatH*) boundless i.e. different loks with vast boundaries, that (*venH*) weaver, weaving like a warp i.e. cloth (*aavH*) secured (*ch*) and (*saH*) that Purna Brahm only does all the creation (*asya*) therefore that same (*budhanyaH*) Original God (*yonim*) has created the original place Satyalok (*asya*) to this (*upma*) similar (*satH*) the loks of Akshar Purush i.e. ParBrahm; somewhat permanently (*ch*) and (*asatH*) the temporary loks etc of Kshar Purush (*vi vaH*) residing places separately (*vishthaH*) established.

Translation: The Primordial i.e. Eternal God, that weaver, by appearing on the summit, by His own desire, wisdom and with great passion, secured Satlok etc self-illuminated and boundless (Loks) worlds, that is, the different worlds with vast boundaries weaving like a warp/cloth. And that Supreme God only does all the creation. Therefore that same Original Master has created the original place Satyalok. Similar to this, He separately established the residing places, the somewhat permanent loks of Akshar Purush i.e. ParBrahm and the temporary loks of Kshar Purush.

Meaning: - The narrator of the Holy Vedas, Brahm (Kaal) is saying that the Eternal God on Himself appearing in Satlok from Anamay (Anami) lok, by His wisdom, weaving like a cloth, secured the upper loks, Satlok etc. as boundless, self-illuminated and eternal. And the same God has temporarily established the lower seven sankh brahmands of ParBrahm and twenty-one brahmands of Brahm and also the smallest creation in them.

However this is whole wrong translation that Rampal cult has done. First of all Ven (□□□) never means Weaver in Sanskrit. Please see screenshot where ven means desire or wish. But Rampal cleverly change this meaning into Weaver.

वेन	m. f.	vena	desire
वेन	m. f.	vena	longing desire
वेन	m. f.	vena	wish
वेणति / -ते {वेण्}	verb	veNati / -te {veN}	play an instrument
वेनति / -ते {वेण्}	verb	venati / -te {veN}	play an instrument
यदा वेङकटराममहोदयः उद्याने कार्यं कुर्वन् असीत् तदा उपविष्टं नीलवर्णपक्षिणं वृतेः उपरि सः दृष्टवान् |	sent.	yadA veGakaTarAmamahodayaH udyAne kAryaM kurvan aslt tadA upaviSTaM nIlavarNapakSiNaM vRteH upari saH dRSTavAn |	Venkataraman was working in the garden when he saw a blue bird sitting on the fence.
वेण	m.	veNa	worker in reed
वेणा	f.	veNA	next
वेना	f.	venA	love
वेन	adj.	vena	longing
वेना	f.	venA	desire
वेन	m.	vena	care
वेन	adj.	vena	loving
वेन	adj.	vena	anxious
वेन	adj.	vena	eager
वेन	adj.	vena	yearning
वेण	m.	veNa	musician
वैन	adj.	vaina	relating to vena
वैण	m.	vaiNa	maker of bamboo-work
वैन	m.	vaina	producer of bamboo work

Also word Sat And Asat also don't means like what gyan ganga told you.

Sata means existential (which remain truthful in all time and space) and asata means non existential (which remain untruthful in all time and space). But Rampal cult define them as person not adjective.

And also here you can see that no word like Kabir or Kavir is written in this shlok rather Brahm is written here. Also there is no word like Satlok is written here. Just Rampal imagination and wordplay !!!!

So what is the real meaning of this Mantra is???

If we translate this mantra one by one word then this will become like this:

□□□□□□□ ***(Brahm)*** □□□□□□□ ***(englighten with knowledge)*** □□□□□□ ***(first)*** □□□□□□□□□ ***(begin)*** □□ □□□□□□ ***(apart cornered)*** □□□□□□□ ***(bright light)*** □□□ ***(desire)*** □□□ ***(came)***

□ ***(It)*** □□□□□□□□□ ***(Coming from depth)*** □□□□ ***(similar)*** □□□□ ***(this)*** □□□□□□□ ***(position)*** □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ ***(existential and non existential descent)*** □□ □□ ***(apart these)***

Translation: Brahm first begin with enlightening with knowledge and hence cornered apart with bright light of desire. It (desire) come from depth similarly (like brahm) and positioned the existence and non existence sparring these from each other.

Here we can easily see that There is no reference of any Kabir God or any other god rather a philosophical thought about how universe came into existence due to desire.

Rampal cult then also translate other 7 mantras from same chapter 4 of athava veda very cleverly and in his own words.

In second mantra see the translation from Gyan Ganga book page number 60.

Atharvaved Kaand no. 4 Anuvaak no.1 Mantra no. 2

IyaM pitrya rashtryetvagre prathmaay janushe bhuvneshthaH |

Tasma etaM suruchM hvarmhyaM dharmM shrinantu prathmaay dhaasyave ||2||

Iyam - pitrya – rashtri – etu – agre - prathmaay – janushe – bhuvneshthaH – tasma – etam - surucham - hvarmhyam - dharmm - shrinantu – prathmaay – dhaasyave |

Translation: (*Iyam*) this same (*pitrya*) Universal Father God (*etu*) this (*agre*) supreme (*prathmaay*) the First Maya, Paranandni (*rashtri*) Rajeshwari Shakti i.e. Parashakti, who is also known as the attractive force (*janushe*) by giving rise to (*bhuvneshthaH*) established the Lok/world. (*Tasma*) that same Supreme God (*surucham*) with great passion, voluntarily (*etam*) this (*prathmaay*) by the Shakti of first creation, that is, by Parashakti (*hvarmhyam*) stopping the separation of one another, that is, attractive force (*shrinantu*) God ordered the gravitational force to prevail forever. With that never-ending (*dharmm*) character (*dhaasyave*) maintaining, has secured by weaving like a warp i.e. cloth.

Translation: This same Universal Father God, by giving rise to this supreme First Maya, Paranandni[39] (Rashtri), Rajeshwari Shakti i.e. Parashakti, who is also known as the attractive force, established the worlds (loks). That same Supreme God voluntarily with great passion, through this Shakti of the first creation, that is,

Here Rampal translate again that Lord of worlds father create Rashtri Shakti (a female power) and with her help created world that attract each other with traits.

Here you can understand that there is a reference of a female power named Rashtri shakti which is also mentioned on Gyan Ganga page Number 32 where she is mentioned as feminine or female.

who later became known as 'Kaal'. His actual name is 'Kael'. Then, SatPurush (KavirDev) spoke through an ethervoice, "You may both come out and live in Achint's island. After getting the permission, both Akshar Purush and Kshar Purush (Kael) started living in Achint's island (children's foolishness was shown to them only, so that they should not crave for supremacy because nothing can be successful without the Almighty).

Then the Supreme God KavirDev Himself did all the creation. With His word-power, He created a Rajeshwari (Rashtri) Shakti[5] , with which He established all the brahmands[6]. This is also known as Parashakti / Paranandni. Supreme God then produced all the souls in human form like Himself from within Him by the power of His word.

Now if we turn to original translation according to one by one word then story is quite different and exposing the lie of Cult.

□□□ ***(This)*** □□□□□□□□ ***(paternal)*** □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ***(dominianship top)*** □□□□□□□ ***(first from)*** □□□□□ ***(by birth)*** □□□□□□□□□ ***(in all existing thing)***

□□□□□ ***(thats why)*** □□□ ***(this)*** □□□□□□ ***(bright light)*** □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ ***(heat)*** □□□□□□□□□ ***(let us do the auspicious)*** □□□□□□□ ***(first from)***□□□□□□□□□

Translation: This Paternal top dominianship came first from by Birth in all existing things. That's why let us do this bright light auspicious heat primarily.

Here one thing is to notice that Rashtraye word is neuter in Sanskrit but Rampal who doesn't know sanskrit forged this as feminine and made

this a female power. Also he translated the word gharmam(□□□□ heat) as dharm (□□□□) ..

Then again he translate the 3rd shlok of the same chapter 4 like this: Cult God Kabir tell about his creation to his servant that about how world is created. Who is kaal and what are realms?

Atharvaved Kaand no. 4 Anuvaak no.1 Mantra no. 3

Pr yo jagye vidwanasya bandhurvishwa devanaM janima vivakti |

Brahm Brahmn ujjbhaar madhyatneechaeruchchaeH swadha abhi pra tasthou ||3||

Pr – yaH – jagye – vidwanasya – bandhuH – vishwa – devanam - janima – vivakti – BrahmH – BrahmnH – ujjbhaar – madhyat - nichaeH – uchchaeH – swadha – abhiH – prtasthou |

Translation: (Pr) first of all (devanam) of the gods and the brahmands (jagye) the knowledge of the origin (vidwanasya) of a curious devotee (yaH) who (bandhuH) the real companion i.e. Supreme God only, to His personal servant (janima) whatever has been created by Him (vivakti) Himself tells correctly in detail that (BrahmnH) Supreme God (madhyat) from within Him i.e. by word-power (brahmH) Brahm / Kshar Purush i.e. Kaal (ujjbhaar) by giving rise to (vishwa) the whole world i.e. all the loks (uchchaeH) above Satyalok etc (nichaeH) below all the brahmands of ParBrahm and Brahm (swadha) by His acquirable (abhiH) attractive force (pr tasthau) properly established both of them.

Translation: Supreme God who is the real companion of a curious devotee, first of all, Himself correctly tells in detail the knowledge of the origin of the gods and the brahmands and whatever has been created by Him to His personal servant (disciple) that, Supreme God, giving rise to Brahm / Kshar Purush i.e. Kaal from within Him i.e. by His word-power, properly established the whole world i.e. all the loks, both the Satyalok etc above and all the brahmands of ParBrahm and Brahm below by His acquirable attractive force.

But again if we translate the word by word this shlok you will be surprised again!!!!

□□□ (more, ahead, Above) □□ □□□□□ (to know) □□□□□□□□□□ (wise person) □□□□□□□□□□□□□ (brother,well wisher universe) □□□□□□□ (of deities) □□□□□ (origin birth) □□□□□□□ (contend with, deny)|

□□□□□□ (brham) □□□□□□□ (of brahm) □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (middle, below, and above) □□□□□ (self power, self position) □□□ (in front, Near) □□□ (more, ahead, above) □□□□□ (Stand)□□

Translation: More to know about the origin of Universe, Deities (vedic gods Indra, Varun, Arun, Brihaspati etc) and Wise persons and well wishers of world contended with each others.

Brham and those who belong to Brahm with their self power stand the middle, below and above(realms) near and ahead.

Here translation of Rampal cult is just an attempt to put words in vedic texts unnecessarily and with an agenda. He cleverly changed the whole meaning of shlok here. Like word pra (□□□) which is also known as prefix in english language, this word means more/ahead but rampal cult translate it as sarva pratham(□□□□ □□□□□) as First before everyone. 🤣

Rampal interpreted vidwan (□□□□□□□□) as Seeker devotee but it is a well known word that means wise. 🤣

Rampal interpreted Brahmn(□□□□□□□□) as his cult god kabir but again every indian hindu knows what word brahmn means as this is also a name of indian caste which literally means belonged to Brahm.

*He interpreted vivakti (□□□□□□□□) as **tell exactly** which originally means contented. 🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣 See it's meaning in below image.*

Now cult members will say that even in this shlok there is a reference of Three realms as mentioned in gyan Ganga. But this counter statement is absolutely wrong since Vedic text define what these three realms are. These realm are Antriksh (Space), Dulok and Bhumi (earth) as mentioned in Rigveda 10.90 AKA Purush sukta. So here these three are referred not the fake mentioned Satyalok, Kallok and Akshar brahm lok.

We also want to tell that many cult member claim that Puranic text mentioned a Satyalok which is the same Satlok. But still this claim is fake as Satya lok of purana is never mentioned in Vedas but limited to

only purans. This satlok is the abode of Brahma (Hindu Trinity) not belong to Kabir.

Ahead Fourth Shlok of the same chapter is translated as this:

Atharvaved Kaand no. 4 Anuvaak no.1 Mantra no. 4

SaH hi divH sa prthivya ritstha mahi kshemM rodsi askbhaayat |

Mahaan mahi askbhaayad vi jaato dhyaM sadam paarthivM ch rajH ||4||

SaH – hi – divH – sa – prthivya – ritstha – mahi – kshemm - rodsi – askabhaayat - mahaan - mahi - askbhaayad - vijaatH – dhaam - sadam - paarthivm - ch – rajH |

Translation: (*SaH*) that same Almighty God (*hi*) undoubtedly (*divH*) the upper four divine worlds/loks like, Satyalok, Alakh lok, Agam lok, and Anami lok/Akah lok i.e. the loks equipped with divine qualities (*ritstha*) established in true form i.e. eternally (*sa*) similar to them (*prthivya*) all the lower loks of the Earth like, the seven sankh brahmands of ParBrahm and the twenty-one brahmands of Brahm/Kaal (*mahi*) with the element of Earth (*kshemm*) with safety (*askbhaayat*) set in place/established (*rodsi*) with the element of Sky and the element of Earth, the upper and lower brahmands {like, sky is a subtle element; the quality of sky is *shabd*/sound; Supreme God created the upper loks in form of *shabd*, which He has made from masses of light, and created the lower seven sankh brahmands of ParBrahm/Akshar Purush and the twenty-one brahmands of Brahm/Kshar Purush in a temporary form with the element of Earth} (*mahaan*) Supreme God (*paarthivm*) of the Earth (*vi*) different-different (*dhaam*) Loks (*ch*) and (*sadam*) the residential places (*mahi*) with the element of

Earth (*rajH*) small-small loks in every brahmand (jaatH) by creating (askbhaayat) fixed them.

Here Rampal again translate this shlok that Cult god had made all four realm satlok, alakh lok, agam lok, anamika lok . After that he made further realm of Parbrahm and Brahm(Kal niranjan).

Now we translate this shlok one by one and

Tell you it's real meaning.

□ (it) □□ (surely, indeed) □□□□ (□□□□□□□□ space) □ (it) □□□□□□□□ (earth) □□□□□□ (established divine order) □□□ (earth) □□□□□ (security, safety) □□□□□ (heaven, earth) □□□□□□□□ (hold firmly)

□□□□ (great) □□□ (earth) □□□□□□□□ (hold firmly) □□ (apart) □□□□ (appeared) □□□□ □□□□ (place to reside, home) □□□□□□□ (terrestial, earthly) □ (and) □□: (small particle) □□

Translation: It is surely Space, it is indeed earth where Divine Order (□□) got established, earth provided safety and hold heaven firmly.

Great earth hold firmly and appeared apartly as a small particle to reside and terrestrial.

Here again rampal translation in quite different and abruptly erroneous. He even ignore the word Rit(□□) which is a common concept of vedas and translated it as Truth stood firmly. 🤣🤣🤣 Rit or Divine order is otherwise seen in the rigved 4.21.3 and 10.121.1 and 10.133.6 in which it is defined as the divine order which goes circular or in a cycle. For

example a person born, got young, then got old and died at last.This is cyclic and hence rit. Word Ritu(Weather) is also derived from Rit, where Ritu describe how rit is circular (summer, autumn, winter spring).

He translated Div(□□□□) as godly realms like cult god realm satlok, agam lok and alakh lok etc, but it is not common and exact translation of Div(space) which is as follow:

दिव Meaning in Hindi - दिव का मतलब हिंदी में

दिव - संज्ञा पुलिंग [संस्कृत] 1. स्वर्ग । 2. आकाश (डि०) । 3. वन । 4. दिन । 5. नीलकंठ पक्षी (को कहते हैं) ।

Gyan Ganga and Rampal very cleverly replaced the letter (□ which means it) to (□: which means he) just to justify his wrong claim. Here is the correct shlok screenshot.

५९४. स हि दिवः स पृथिव्या ऋतस्था मही क्षेमं रोदसी अस्कभायत् ।
महान् मही अस्कभायद् वि जातो द्यां सद्म पार्थिवं च रजः ॥४॥

Here you can notice that any word like Brahm, puran brahm, kaal or Kabir, satlok, alakh lok etc not appeared in this shlok but Rampal Cult book forced these words without any necessary requirement. They just want to implement their own meaning and then claim that these are the words of vedas.

Next shlok 5th is again with translation.Lets have a look again.

Atharvaved Kaand no. 4 Anuvaak no.1 Mantra 5

SaH budhnyaadaashtr janushoabhyagrM brhaspatirdevta tasya samraat |

AharyachchhukrM jyotisho janishtath dhyumanto vi vasantu vipraH ||5||

SaH – budhanyaat - Aashtr – janusheH – abhi – agram - brhaspatiH – devta - tasya – samraat – ahH – yat - shukram - jyotishH – janisht – ath – dhyumantH – vi - vasantu – vipraH |

Translation: (*SaH*) that same (*budhanyaat*) from the Original Master (*abhi-agram*) on the very first place (*Aashtr*) Ashtangi/ Maya/Durga i.e. Prakriti Devi (*janusheH*) originated; because the first place of the lower loks of ParBrahm and Brahm is Satlok; it is

also known as the Third Abode. (T*asya*) Even the Master of this Durga is also this (*samraat*) King of the kings (*brhaspatiH*) the Greatest Lord and Jagatguru / Guru of the universe (*devta*) is Supreme God. (Yat) from whom (*ahH*) everyone got separated. (A*th*) after this (*jyotishH*) from Jyoti-roop Niranjan i.e. Kaal (*shukram*) seminal fluid i.e. by the power of seed (*janisht*) arising from the stomach of Durga (*vipraH*) devout souls (*vi*) separately (*dhyumantH*) in the world of Men and Heaven world, by the order of Jyoti Niranjan, Durga said, " (*vasantu*) live, i.e. they started living.

Here rampal again translate that Cult God Kabir created Astra(□□□□□□) who is durga(hindu goddess) . This cult god is ultimate god who got separated due to Kal niranjan, who implanted his seed into Durga(□□□□□□) who later ruled on heaven and earth.

Now we again translate one by one word and again see how erroneous and funny is the translation of a man who claim to be World Teacher...

□ (it) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (coming from depth sky, atmosphere) □□□□□ (by birth) □□□ (near) □□□□ (ahead) □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (Lord Brihaspti) □□□□ (his) □□□□□□ (crown, king) |

□□ : (of day) □□ (since, thats why) □□□□□□ (seed, Venus) □□□□□□□□ (astronomy) □□□□□□□□ (born, produced) □□□□□□□□□ (rays) □□ (apart) □□□□□□ (reside) □□□□□□ : (enthusiast) ||

Translation: It is coming from the Depth of Sky, by birth it is ahead and near. Lord Brihaspati (jupiter)is his king. That's why Venus of day (seed of day) , astronomy born by aparting rays to which enthusiast inhabited.

This shlok teaches us about origin of Jyotish(astrology) and also about knowledge in mankind which is divine.

Here again Cult leader Rampal misguide people that Birhaspati word means Cult god kabirl. But everybody knows that brihaspati (Jupiter) is a planet or The teacher of Vedic gods. He is the god of devotion and Study. Rampal also interpret the word Brihaspati as Big Husband By dividing this sanskrit word into two words brihad(□□□□) which means

big and pati(□□□) which means husband in hindi. 🤣🤣🤣. Rampal is so idiot that he didn't even know that real meaning of word Pati(□□□) is master not husband in sanskrit.

If we follow his dumb logic, then he will translate word Senapati (□□□□□□□) like husband of Army and Lakhpati(□□□□□) like Husband of Lakhs 🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣

This word will be correct if we use correct meaning master of Sanskrit language not hindi. Hence Senapati = Master of Army and Lakhpati = Master of Lakhs.

He translated word ashtra as goddess ashtra(□□□□□□) but again this word is not related to any goddess. Rampal Cult made up this fake goddess and also neglected the real meaning of this, which is sky or ether. Please see screenshot.

आष्ट्र	n.	ASTra	sky
आष्ट्र	n.	ASTra	ether
आष्ट्र	n.	ASTra	atmosphere
आष्ट्रा	f.	ASTrA	prick or goad for driving cattle
अष्ट्रा	f.	aSTrA	prick or goad for driving cattle
अस्त्र	n.	astra	bolt
अस्त्र	n.	astra	missile weapon
अस्त्र	n.	astra	warhead
अस्त्र	n.	astra	weapon in general

He interpret word vasantu (□□□□□□) inhabit like in third person ordering to inhabit but in reality this is not in order tense of Sanskrit. Here viprah Vasntu(□□□□□□) means enthusiast inhabit in first person plural sense. This word is again badly translated.

He translated the word budhnya (□□□□□□□□□) as main master (□□□ □□□□□) but this word never means master or mool malik .
🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣

Please see screenshot below.

You can imagine how much mischievous and liar is this person Rampal who don't even have knowledge of becoming a Hindi teacher, but he boasts that he is the world teacher (Jagatguru).

Now we will move ahead to next shlok I.e. 6, in which rampal cult translate this shlok like this:

Indeed this cult god kabir will take you the home from which soul had left. There souls got happy and worship the cult god kabir Aka satpurush etc etc.

Atharvaved Kaand no. 4 Anuvaak no.1 Mantra no.6

NoonaM tadasya kaavyo hinoti maho devasya poorvyasya dhaam |
Esh jagye bahubhiH saakamittha poorve ardhe vishite sasan nu ||6||

Noonam - tat - asya – kaavyaH – mahH – devasya – poorvyasya – dhaam – hinoti – poorve – vishite - esh – jagye – bahubhiH – saakam - ittha – ardhe – sasan - nu |

Translation: (*Noonam*) undoubtedly (*tat*) that Supreme God i.e. Tat Brahm only (*asya*) this (*kaavyaH*) devout soul, who does

bhakti of Supreme God according to the ordinances, back (*mahH*) Almighty (*devasya*) of Supreme God (*poorvyasya*) former (*dhaam*) lok i.e. Satyalok (*hinoti*) sends.

(*Poorve*) former (*vishite*) specially desired for (*esh*) this Supreme God and (*jagye*) after knowing the knowledge of the creation of nature (*bahubhiH*) absolute bliss (*saakam*) with (*ardhe*) half (*sasan*) asleep (*ittha*) thus systematically (*nu*) prays with a true soul.

Now we will translate this shlok word by word and see the madness and idiocity of the Cult believers.

□□□□ (indeed, therefore) □□ □□□□ (thats) □□□□□□ (poem, intelligence, wisdom) □□□□□□ (send forth, bring, set in motion, stimulate) □□□ (great) □□□□□□ (deity's) □□□□□□□□ (before) □□□ (abode)□

□□ (this) □□□□□ (enlightened knowledge) □□□□□: (multiple) □□□□ □□□□□ (truly, really) □□□□□□ (before) □□□□□ (half,

middle) □□□□□□ （releived, released) □□□ （sleeping) □□ （just, still , now)

Translation*: *Indeed that is the knowledge(vedic poems) which will set in forth greatness, this knowledge was abode of the gods.

This enlightening knowledge was provided to multiple people before and they got relieved and half is still sleeping.

This shlok is the exactly showing what is the current condition of Rampal Cult members they are still sleeping, dreaming that their cult god Kabir is real and they will get rewarded for joining cult.

Here Rampal again showed his talent of forging and wrong translation and translated many words wrongfully.

First of all he translated tat (□□） as tat parameshwr (□□ □□□□□□□□） again. But this word tat(□□） is actually a pronoun not noun which means that in sanskrit. Rampal arrogantly blind guess that tat is another word tatva □□□□ （element in Sanskrit) and hence forged word tat parmeshwar or elemental god. 🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣

Rampal even missed to translate this small detail that word Kavya (□□□□□） means poem. Since many old text from all over the world are in the poetry form, therefore poets, bards have a important place in the history. Poetry is the easiest form to remember and hence used for knowledge sharing and expressing thoughts from long times. That's why Kavya(□□□□□） word also means wisdom or knowledge. But rampal

translate this simple word into Bhakt Aatma(devotee soul)
😂😂😂😂😂😂.

He translated the word bahubhi (□□□□□) as great happiness but this word doesn't means like this. It's real meaning is multiple.

Atlast we see 7th and final shlok of this reference which will be final nail in the propaganda of Rampal cult.

Here Rampal translate that Cult God Kabir (Kavirdev) is the supreme god, indestructible, he is not deceiving like Kal niranjan/brahm, he is father, mother and brother. Hence worship Kabir God.

Atharvaved Kaand no. 4 Anuvaak no.1 Mantra no. 7

YoatharvanM PitraM DevbhandhuM BrahspatiM namsaav ch gachchhaat |

TvaM vishweshaM janita yathaasaH KavirDevo na dabhaayat swadhaavaan ||7||

YaH – atharvanm - Pitram - Devbandhum - Brahspatim - namsa – av – ch –gachchhaat - tvam - vishwesham - janita – yatha – saH – KavirdevH – na – dabhaayat - swadhaavaan |

Translation: (*YaH*) who (*atharvanm*) unchanging i.e. eternal (*Pitram*) Father of the Universe (*Dev bandhum*) the real companion of the devotees, that is, the basis of the soul (*Brahspatim*) Guru of the universe (*ch*) and (*namsa*) polite worshipper, that is, a worshipper who worships according to the injunctions of scriptures (*av*) with safety (*gachchhaat*) who takes those who have gone to Satlok, to Satlok (*Vishwesham*) of all the brahmands (*Janita*) Creator-Jagdamba, that is, who is also endowed with the qualities of a mother (*Na dabhaayat*) who does not betray like Kaal (S*wadhavan*) who has the nature, that is, qualities of (*yatha*) as it is (*SaH*) He (*Tvam*) Himself (*KavirDevH*) is KavirDev, that is, in different language is also called Supreme God Kabir.

Let's see one by one translation of this shlok.

□: (He/those) □□□□□□□ (Atharvan, Sage of Atharvaved) □□□□□ (Ancestors, paternal) □□□□□□□□ (friend/associates of gods) □□□□□□□□ (Lord brihaspati) □□□□□ (greet in plural) □ (and) □□□□□□ (goes in plural)□

□□□□ (you) □□□□□□□□□ (worlds) □□□□□ (born, produced) □□□ (for instance) □ (it) □□□: (poet) □□□□ (gods) □ □□□□□ (not deceiving, unbeatable) □□□□□□□□ (constant, faithful)□□

Translation: Those Atharvan, ancestors, friends of Gods, Lord Brihaspati , we go to them and greet them. You are from world got produced. It is that, the poet, the gods who don't deceive and remain faithful.

Here you need to notice a very interesting detial which is why I said that it will be last nail in the coffin of Rampal lie.

On Gyan Ganga Page 64-65, rampal translate the 7th Shloka's word Brihaspati as Jagatguru(□□□□□□□) or World teacher and hence he claim that Brihaspati is also Kabir or Cult.God Kabir.

Now As gyan Ganga claim that cult god Kabir never born from mother womb and Rig-Veda 4.40.1 prove that Brihaspati was son of Angiras and Surupa. Hence Rampal claim again goes as a great blunder by his own book.

One more thing to notice is that Gyan Ganga Boasts that Kavir word is the same as Kabir by referring this verse but again Rampal has made a fatal mistake. This mistake is of not knowledge of Sandhi system of Sanskrit Grammar.

In sanskrit grammar when a word ending with vowel with ee and letter : (□) and second word starting with word d(□) create a new word with a new letter r(□) in between.

For example word kavi(□□□ :) and word Devo(□□□□) when enjoined make new word Kavirdevo(□□□□□□□□□□) but still both of words are separate in the eyes of grammar.

But Rampal cult show these two words to you and told that Vedas are proclaiming that their Cult God Kabir is here as Kavirdev.
🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣🤣

All these proofs explain deeply how cult morph stories and already available facts accordingly to their own agenda, but when cross checked on your own basis they easily got caught red handed.

Chapter 7: Creation Myth according to Rigveda Purush Sukta

We have seen in the previous chapter about the Gyan Ganga claim in the Atharvaveda. Now we will proceed further and go to the Gyan Ganga page number 68.

Before going further we want to share the information about the Rigveda's Purush Sukta. Rigveda is among the 4 vedas and Purush Sukta or Discourse on Purush is the Rigvedic version or rigvedic vision of creation of the universe.

Purush Sukta is on Rig-Veda Mandal 10 and Skta number 90, there are 16 total Mantra in this Sukta.

Here Purush is the different is than of Sankhya philosophy as this Purush is mentioned without any prakriti in it. This Purush Sukta describes the rigvedic version of how the universe and major rigvedic things were created.

Now we will see the Gyan Ganga and Rampal Cult claim from the Purush Sukta.

Gyan ganga on page 68 says that Rigveda Mandal 10 sukta 90 mantra 1 says that Purush (in their version it is Kaal or joti niranjan) is of thousand heads and thousand eyes and thousand legs. He is the owner of 21 universe and covers them with 10 fingers and still residing in his own universe.

Evidence of Creation of Nature in Holy Rigved

Rigved Mandal 10 Sukt 90 Mantra 1

SahasrsheersharPurushH sahasrakshH sahasrpaat |
Sa bhumiM vishwatoM vritwatyatishthatdashangulam ||1||

Sahasrsheersha – PurushH – sahasrakshH – sahasrpaat - sa – bhumim - vishwatH – vritwa – atyatishthat - dashangulam |

Translation: (*PurushH*) Viraat-form Kaal God i.e. Kshar Purush (*sahasrsheersha*) who has thousand heads (*sahasrakshH*) who has thousand eyes (*sahasrpaat*) thousand feet (*sa*) that Kaal (*bhumim*) the twenty-one brahmands of the Earth (*vishwatH*) from all sides (*dashangulam*) with the ten fingers i.e. by fully controlling (*vritwa*) by encircling them (*atyatishthat*) is also situated above this, that is, lives separately in his Kaal Lok in the twenty-first brahmand.

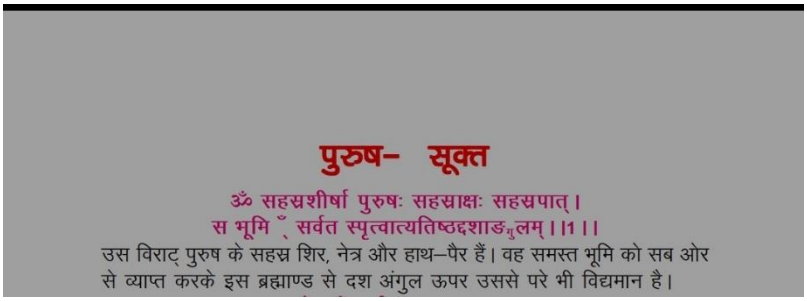
Translation: The Viraat-form Kaal God, that is, Kshar Purush, who has thousand heads, thousand eyes, thousand feet, that Kaal encircling the twenty-one brahmands of the Earth from all sides with the ten fingers, that is, fully controlling them, is also situated above this, that is, lives separately in his separate Kaal Lok in the twenty-first brahmand.

The very first thing we want to tell you that Gyan Ganga is such a foolish and propaganda based book that they changed the second line of this Mantra.

Lets us See the original Mantra from various sources so that you would not think I am lying.

सहस्त्रशीर्षा पुरुष:सहस्राक्ष:सहस्रपात् |

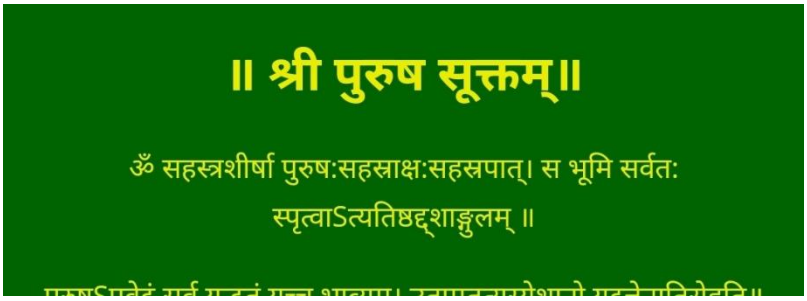
स भूमि सर्वत: स्पृत्वाऽत्यतिष्ठद्दशाङ्गुलम् ||१||



Purusha Sukta

सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात्।

स भूमिँसर्वतः स्पृत्वाऽत्यतिष्ठद्दशाङ्गुलम्।।



You can easily compare that where word Sarvat(□□□□□) is written in the original mantra, there is written vishwato(□□□□□□□) in the Gyan Ganga. And where there is written Sprittwa(□□□□□□□□) in the original mantra, there is wrongly written Vrit(□□□) in the gyan Ganga. And the cult even translate this wrongly printed mantra. (or shall we say correctly propagated lie) . Even if I say that this mantra is wrongly marked, the Cult members will say that there are many other

version like this, where this Shlok is given. Therefore we will try to translate both shloka and see the difference.

शत्रूयन्तो अभि ये नस्ततस्रे महि व्राधन्त ओगणास इन्द्र ।
अन्धेनामित्रास्तमसा सचन्तां सुज्योतिषो अक्तवस्ताँ अभि ष्युः ॥ 15 ॥
पुरूणि हि त्वा सवना जनानां ब्रह्माणि मन्दन् गृणतामृषीणाम् ।
इमामाघोषन्नवसा सहूतिं तिरो विश्वाँ अर्चतो याह्यर्वाङ् ॥ 16 ॥
एवा ते वयमिन्द्र भुञ्जतीनां विद्याम सुमतीनां नवानाम् ।
विद्याम वस्तोरवसा गृणन्तो विश्वामित्रा उत त इन्द्र नूनम् ॥ 17 ॥
शुनं हुवेम मघवानमिन्द्रमस्मिन् भरे नृतमं वाजसातौ ।
शृण्वन्तमुग्रमूतये समत्सु घ्नन्तं वृत्राणि संजितं धनानाम् ॥ 18 ॥

(16) **90** (म.10, अनु.7)

ऋषिः नारायणः छन्दः अनुष्टुप् 1-15, त्रिष्टुप् 16 देवता पुरुषः

सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् । स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यतिष्ठद्दशाङ्गुलम् ॥ 1 ॥
पुरुष एवेदं सर्वं यद्भूतं यच्च भव्यम् । उतामृतत्वस्येशानो यदन्नेनातिरोहति ॥ 2 ॥
एतावानस्य महिमातो ज्यायाँश्च पूरुषः । पादोऽस्य विश्वा भूतानि त्रिपादस्यामृतं दिवि ॥ 3 ॥
त्रिपादूर्ध्व उदैत्पुरुषः पादोऽस्येहाभवत् पुनः। ततो विष्वङ् व्यक्रामत्साशनानशने अभि ॥ 4 ॥
तस्माद्विराळजायत विराजो अधि पूरुषः । स जातो अत्यरिच्यत पश्चाद्भूमिमथो पुरः ॥ 5 ॥
यत्पुरुषेण हविषा देवा यज्ञमतन्वत । वसन्तो अस्यासीदाज्यं ग्रीष्म इध्मः शरद्धविः ॥ 6 ॥
तं यज्ञं बर्हिषि प्रौक्षन् पुरुषं जातमग्रतः । तेन देवा अयजन्त साध्या ऋषयश्च ये ॥ 7 ॥
तस्माद्यज्ञात् सर्वहुतः संभृतं पृषदाज्यम् । पशून् ताँश्चक्रे वायव्यानारण्यान् ग्राम्याश्च ये ॥ 8 ॥
तस्माद्यज्ञात् सर्वहुत ऋचः सामानि जज्ञिरे । छन्दांसि जज्ञिरे तस्माद्यजुस्तस्मादजायत ॥ 9 ॥
तस्मादश्वा अजायन्त ये के चोभयादतः। गावो ह जज्ञिरे तस्मात् तस्माज्जाता अजावयः॥ 10 ॥
यत्पुरुषं व्यदधुः कतिधा व्यकल्पयन्। मुखं किमस्य कौ बाहू का ऊरू पादा उच्येते ॥ 11 ॥
ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीद्बाहू राजन्यः कृतः । ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत॥ 12 ॥
चन्द्रमा मनसो जातश्चक्षोः सूर्यो अजायत । मुखादिन्द्रश्चाग्निश्च प्राणाद्वायुरजायत ॥ 13 ॥
नाभ्या आसीदन्तरिक्षं शीर्ष्णो द्यौः समवर्तत ।
पद्भ्यां भूमिर्दिशः श्रोत्रात्तथा लोकाँ अकल्पयन् ॥ 14 ॥
सप्तास्यासन् परिधयस्त्रिः सप्त समिधः कृताः ।
देवा यद्यज्ञं तन्वाना अबध्नन् पुरुषं पशुम् ॥ 15 ॥
यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजन्त देवास्तानि धर्माणि प्रथमान्यासन् ।
ते ह नाकं महिमानः सचन्त यत्र पूर्वे साध्याः सन्ति देवाः ॥ 16 ॥

Now we will translate this Mantra one by one and will show you the lie of Cult once again. First we will translate the original Mantra

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (thousand heads) □□□□□□ (Purush) □□□□□□□□□□□□: (thousand eyes) □□□□□□□□□□□ (thousand feets)□

□ (it) □□□□□ (land) □□□□□: (around, all sided) □□□□□□□□ (remain present) □□□□□□□□□ (stand exceedingly) □□□□□□□□ (ten fingers)□□

Translation: Purush, with thousand eyes, thousand heads and thousand legs, it surround all sided of land and remain present standing exceedingly ten fingers.

If we take the second shlok which is shown in Gyan Ganga then translation will be like this:

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (thousand heads) □□□□□□ (Purush) □□□□□□□□□□□: (thousand eyes) □□□□□□□□□□ (thousand feets)□

□ (it) □□□□□ (land) □□□□□□□in all directions, all sided) □□□□□□ (space, sky) □□□□□□□□□ (stand exceedingly) □□□□□□□□ (ten fingers)□□

Translation: Purush, with thousand eyes, thousand heads and thousand legs, it is all sided of land and sky standing exceedingly ten fingers.

Here noticeable thing is that here is no word written as Kaal or Brahm in this mantra for us to know that this Purush is Kaal. Also in this mantra , never have been discussed about 21 universes of Kaal (death). Not even a single word like 21 universe is mentioned here.

One more thing which is common that Gyan Ganga translate s (□) as he rather than its original Meaning (it). Same case was previously done with translating atharvaved mantra.

But Gyan Ganga and Rampal claim that this Purush is Kaal and give reference from Geeta Chapter 11 Shlok 46, where Archer Arjun see the Vishwarupa and mentioned the same reference of Thousand eyes and thousand legged one. But this proof is self neglecting the fact

that Geeta Purush is supported with Prakriti for creation while Rigvedic Purush is self creating the creation.

We will see the next Shlok given on Gyan Ganga page 69. In this translation by Gyan Ganga, it is written that 2nd mantra in this Purush Sukta that there is separate brahm or Akshar bhram than Kal bhram but he is not also able to give Liberation. Hence liberation can only be given by Cult God Kabir.

Rigved Mandal 10 Sukt 90 Mantra 2

Purush evedM sarvM yadbhootM yachch bhaavyam |
Utaamrtatvasyeshaano yadannenaatirohti ||2||

Purush – ev – idam - sarvam - yat - bhootam - yat - ch - bhaavyam - ut – amrtatvasya – ishaanH – yat - annen – atirohti |

Translation: (*Ev*) similarly, he who is somewhat (*Purush*) God, he is Akshar Purush i.e. ParBrahm (*ch*) and (*idam*) he (*yat*) who (*bhootam*) has taken birth (*yat*) who (*bhaavyam*) will be born in the future (*sarvam*) all (*yat*) by effort i.e. hardwork (*annen*) through food grain (*atirohti*) develops. This Akshar Purush also (*ut*) doubtful (*amrtatvasya*) of salvation (*ishaanH*) is master; which means that, even Akshar Purush is somewhat God, but is not a giver of complete salvation.

Translation: Similarly he, who is somewhat God, is Akshar Purush i.e. ParBrahm. And he who has taken birth or who will be born in the future, all develop through foodgrain by effort i.e. hardwork. Even this Akshar Purush is a doubtful master of salvation; which means that, even Akshar Purush is somewhat God, but is not a giver of complete salvation.

Meaning: - In this Mantra, there is description of ParBrahm (Akshar Purush) who is equipped with some of the qualities of God. But by worshipping him also, one cannot achieve complete salvation. Therefore, he is called a doubtful giver of salvation. He is said to have some qualities of God because, like Kaal, he does not eat after roasting on *tapatshila*. But in this ParBrahm's Lok (world) also, living beings have to work hard and are paid according to their actions (*karmas*), and the bodies of the living beings develop with food grain only. Although, the time period of birth and death is more than that of Kaal's (Kshar Purush's) Lok, but reproduction, destruction and the sufferings in the lives of 84 lakh species of life are inevitable.

Now we will translate again this mantra one by one

□□□□□ (Purush) □□ (thus, really) □□□ (this) □□□□ (every) □□ (whosoever) □□□□ (created being) □□ (who) □ (and) □□□□□□ (will appeared)□

□□ (above) □□□□□□□ (immortality) □□□□ (is) □□□□ (master, light) □□ (who) □□□□□□ (food) □□□□□□□□ (grow higher, climb higher)□□

Translation: Thus Purush really is this every being who was created in the past and who will be appear. It is the light/master above who grow food/crop higher and the cause of immortality.

You can easily see that again in this simple translation of Mantra, Rampal has added many elements of his cult unnecessarily. There is no mention of word Akshar (□□□□□) or brham (□□□□□□) here, but he added them and made this translation adjustment for his fake narrative.

Rampal changed the word ut(□□) meaning as full of suspicion (□□□□□ □□□□□), while it's real meaning was "above".

उत् : उप० [सं०√उ (शब्द करना)+क्विप्] एक संस्कृत उपसर्ग जो शब्दों में लगकर ये अर्थ देता है-(क) ऊपर की उठना या जाना। जैसे—उत्कर्ष। (ख) अधिकता या प्रबलता। जैसे—उत्कट, उत्तप्त। (ग) भिन्न या विपरीत। जैसे—उत्पथ, उत्सूत्र। संधि के नियमों के अनुसार कही-कहीं इसका रूप उद् भी हो जाता है। जैसे—उदबुद्ध, उद्गमन आदि।
समानार्थी शब्द- उपलब्ध नहीं

You can see Rampal clever cheating that he himself added the word kaal, akshar and param braham while there is only one brahm is written everywhere.

We have already seen above in our translation that in this mantra neither any word like Akshar Brahm exists. Also the meaning of words are also replaced by Rampal. If we translate this line, then its real meaning is that Purush is the top master/light of Immortality. Rampal translation absurdly fail here.

We will move to next shlok i.e. 3rd shlok and see the easy mischief of Rampal Cult.

Rigved Mandal 10 Sukt 90 Mantra 3

Etavansya mahimaato jyaayaanshch PurushH |
Paadoasya vishwa bhootani tripaadasyaamrtM divi ||3||

Etavan - asya – mahima – atH – jyaayaan - ch – PurushH – paadH – asya – vishwa – bhootani – tri – paad - asya – amrtam - divi |

Translation: (*Asya*) this Akshar Purush i.e. ParBrahm has (*etavan*) only this much (*mahima*) supremacy (*ch*) and (*PurushH*) that Param Akshar Brahm i.e. Purna Brahm / Complete God (*atH*) than him (*jyaayaan*) is greater (*vishwa*) all (*bhootani*) Kshar Purush, Akshar Purush and all the living beings in their loks and in Satyalok (*asya*) of this Complete God / Param Akshar Purush (*paadH*) are one foot i.e. are just a small part of Him (*asya*) this Complete God's (*tri*) three (*divi*) divine loks like, Satyalok – Alakh lok – Agam lok (*amrtam*) eternal (*paad*) are the other foot, that is, whosoever has originated in all the brahmands is a part or organ of SatyaPurush / Complete God only.

In this translation, Gyan Ganga says that this Mantra 3 describes that there is a 3rd greater god than Akshar brahm mentioned in previous Mantra(**we have seen already that there is no mention of Akshar Brahm or Akshar purush in that mantra, just fabrication of words by Gyan Ganga in original mantra**) is lower than Cult God Kabir.

There is mention of 3 realm in it. These 3 gods are also mentioned in Geeta chapter 15 Shlok number 16-17.

We will again translate this mantra number 3 one by one.

□□□□□□ (such, so much) □□□□ (is) □□□□□□□ (greatness) □□□□□□□ (eldership) □ (and) □□□□□ (purush)□ □□□ (quarter) □□□□ (is) □□□□□□ (world)□□□□□□ (and created being) □□□□□□□ □□□□ (is) □□□□ (immortal) □□□□ (light)□□□

Translation*:* ***Such is the greatness and eldership of Purush, Quarter of him is World and its created being and Third quarter is Immortal light.***

This Mantra is simply telling us about the greatness of Purush (i.e. Brahm) but Rampal cult is unnecessarily putting his fake characters of three Gods (Param Braham, Akshar Brahm and Shar brahm) in this mantra. Here no Word like Akshar Purush is written and also no world counting three is written. Rampal cult also badly translate the word Paad(□□□) into Foot. It is true that Paad(□□□) in sanskrit also means foot, but here context is Measurement and its real meaning was Quarter. Even if we think this word as foot, then this will contradict the previous claim of Gyan Ganga that Kaal brahm has thousand legs.

Please see below screenshot where both meanings are given.

We will now move to next Mantra 4, where he claim that Param Akshar brahm AKA Cult God Kabir present himself in three realm (satlok, Alakh lok, Agam lok) , cult god kabir is above Akshar Brahm and Shar Bhram aka Kaal niranjan.

Rigved Mandal 10 Sukt 90 Mantra 4

Tripaadoordhv udaitPurushH paadoasyehaabhavtpunH |
Tato vishv navykraamatsaashnaanashne abhi ||4||

Tri – paad – oordhvH – udait - PurushH – paadH - asya –ih - abhavat - punH – tatH - vishvana - vyakraamat - saH - ashnaanashne abhi |

Translation: (*PurushH*) this Param Akshar Brahm i.e. Eternal God (*oordhvH*) above (*tri*) three loks {Satyalok – Alakh lok – Agam lok}-like (*paad*) foot i.e. the upper part (*udait*) appears i.e. is seated. (*asya*) this very Complete God's / Purna Brahm's (*paadH*) one foot i.e. one part, in the form of the Universe, (*punar*) then (*ih*) here (*abhavat*) appears (*tatH*) therefore (*saH*) that Eternal Complete God (*ashanaanashne*) even eater-Kaal i.e. Kshar Purush and non-eater ParBrahm i.e. Akshar Purush (*abhi*) above (*vishva*) everywhere (*vyakraamat*) is pervasive; which means, His supremacy is over all the brahmands and all the gods. He is the Master of the lineage who has extended His power over everyone.

We will now once again Translate this Mantra 4 of Rig-Veda Purush sukta.

□□□□□□□ (three quarter) □□□□□□ (erect) □□□□□ ( ) □□□□□□ (purush) □□□ (quarter) □□□□ (is) □□ (here) □□□□ (was) □□□□ (again)□ □□□ (therefore) □□□□□□ (in world) □□□□□□□□□□ (pervades, present) □□□□□□□□ (eating and non eating) □□□ (near)□ □

Translation: Purush's Three quarter are standing and here is and was appearing again. Therefore he is present near all eating and non eating things.

The very interesting thing to notice is that in this mantra again no word like Kabir, Param Akshar brahm or Satpurush is mentioned but in his translation, rampal unnecessarily added his own Cult characters like Kshar Brahm or Kaal. He also changed the meaning of Shanasane(□□□□□□□) into Kaal Brahm or Kshar Purush eating world, which is absurdly idiotic, as here living and non living is the real meaning.

Next Mantra is 5th mantra which translate and tell that From Purush (here wrongly added Cult god kabir) who created Kaal or Shar Purush and he then forward created the Earth and other realm.

Maata, pita, kul na bandhu, naa kinhe janani jaaye ||

Rigved Mandal 10 Sukta 90 Mantra 5

Tasmaadviraatajaayat viraajo adhi PurushH |

Sa jaato atyarichyat pashchaadabhoomimatho purH ||5||

Tasmaat - viraat - ajaayat – viraajH – adhi – PurushH – sa – jaatH – atyarichyat – pashchaat - bhoomim - athH – purH |

Translation: (*Tasmaat*) thereafter, from the word-power of that Complete God SatyaPurush (*viraat*) Viraat, that is, Brahm who is also known as Kshar Purush and Kaal (*ajaayat*) originated (*pashchaat*) after this (*viraajH*) than Viraat Purush i.e. Kaal God (*adhi*) greater (*PurushH*) Purna Brahm / Complete God (*bhoomim*) the loks of the Earth, loks of Kaal-Brahm and ParBrahm (*atyarichyat*) properly created (*athH*) then (*purH*) other small loks (*sa*) that Purna Brahm only (*jaatH*) created i.e. established.

Now we will translate this again one by one.

□□□□□□□ (therefore) □□□□□ (mega, big) □□□□ (grow, expand) □□□□□□ (Splendor, shining) □□□ (best) □□□□□□ (purush)□

□ (it) □□□□ (become) □□□□□□□□□□□ (created) □□□□□□□□ (after) □□□□□□□□ □□□□ (earth, earthling)

Translation: Therefore Best Purush grows and expand shining and it created after Earth and earthlings.

Here once again Cult and Rampal tried to mislead you into believing that there are three Purush but actually vedic text are only mentioning one Purush. I already know that Cult members will say that Adhipurush is separate and Purush separate. But word Adhi(□□□) is

prefix in Sanskrit language not a Noun. Hence we can't claim that just writing adhi ahead of word purush makes it separate.

You can understand this by this simple example.

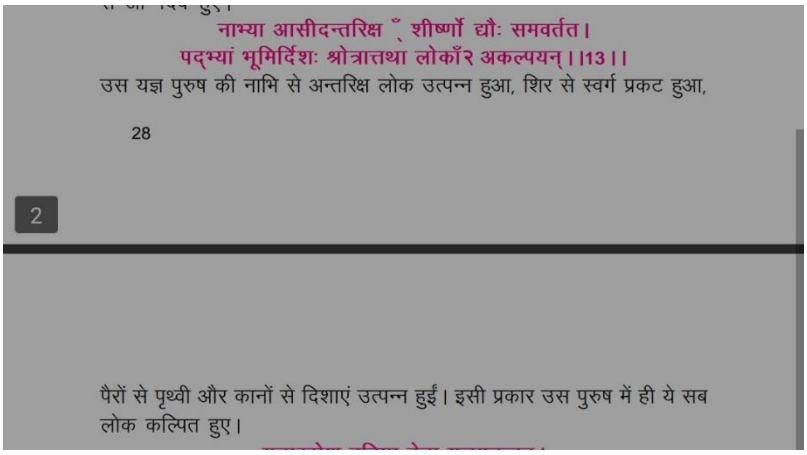
If I say that Honest Ram is my Father, then this just mean that Ram is name of my Father and honesty is his adjective or quality. But I can't claim that Word honest raam is also a name of my Father.

Just like this Adhi(□□□) or best is quality of Purush but it can't be a separate identity. But Cult uses this word as tool to misguide people.

After that Rampal and Gyan Ganga jump to 15 mantra directly??? Why???

Because in Mantra number 14, it is clearly mentioned that three realms of Vedas (Antariksh, dyulok, Bhumi) were produced. And this fact was that rampal and his cult want to concele from you, in order to survival of his Cult Creation myth of three realm (Satlok, Agam lok, akah lok).

Let us see first mantra number 13 and then see the 15 mantra from Gyan ganga.


नाभ्या आसीदन्तरिक्ष ँ शीर्ष्णो द्यौः समवर्तत।
पद्भ्यां भूमिर्दिशः श्रोत्रात्तथा लोकाँ२ अकल्पयन्।।13।।
उस यज्ञ पुरुष की नाभि से अन्तरिक्ष लोक उत्पन्न हुआ, शिर से स्वर्ग प्रकट हुआ,

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2

पैरों से पृथ्वी और कानों से दिशाएं उत्पन्न हुईं। इसी प्रकार उस पुरुष में ही ये सब लोक कल्पित हुए।

□□□□□□ (belly)□□□□ (formed) □□□□□□□□ (space) □□□□□□□ (from above) □□□□ (Dyulok) □□□□□□□ (happened)□

□□□□□□□□ (from feet) □□□□ (earth, terra) □□□□□ (directions) □□□□□□ (from ears) □□□ (and) □□□□□ (realms) □□□□□□□□ (made possible, determined) □□

***Translation**: From belly formed space, and from above happed dyulok. From feet appeared earth and direction from ears. Hence all realm made possible or appeared from purush.*

If Cult God kabir had made the realm, then why here purush is credited with the creation of tri loka????.

Now look at verse from gyan ganga page number 74, in which gyan ganga claimed that there are 7 Sankh brahmand of Par brahm written and 21 brahmand from which Cult god Kabir liberate you.

Chapter 3 Verse 15 that Brahm originated from the Akshar God i.e. Eternal God. This very evidence is also given in Atharvaved Kaand 4 Anuvaak 1 Sukt 3 that Brahm originated from Purn Brahm / Complete God and that same Purna Brahm created all the small and big worlds (*bhoomim*) like Earth etc. That Purna Brahm is greater than this Viraat God i.e. Brahm; which means, He is also his (Brahm's) Master.

Rigved Mandal 10 Sukta 90 Mantra 15

SaptaasyaasanparidhayastriH sapt samidhH krtaH |

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Deva yadhyagyaM tanvaana abadhnanPurushM pashum ||15||

Sapt – asya – aasan - paridhayH – trisapt – samidhH – krtaH – deva – yat – yagyam – tanvaanaH – abadhnan - Purusham – pashum |

Translation: (*Sapt*) seven sankh brahmands of ParBrahm and (*trisapt*) the twenty-one brahmands of Kaal/Brahm (*samidhH*) tortured by the fire of the sufferings of the punishment of sinful deeds (*krtaH*) which does (*paridhayH*) in the circular boundary (*aasan*) is present (*yat*) who (*Purusham*) of the Complete God (*yagyam*) offers religious service according to the ordinances i.e. worships (*pashum*) bound in the trap of Kaal to the bondage of actions like a sacrificial animal (*deva*) devout souls (*tanvaanaH*) from the web of the bondage of sinful actions created, that is, spread by Kaal (*abadhnan*) liberates, that is, is the liberator of the bondage - Bandichhor.

Now we will translate this mantra one by one again.

□□□□ (seven) □□□□ (are, of this) □□□ (seat) □□□□□ (perimeter)□□□□ (are, of this)□□□□ (three) □□□□ (seven)□□□□ : (fuel, wood) □□□□ (done)□

□□□□ (Deities) □□ (hence) □□□□ (offering, prayer)□□□□□□ □□□□□□ (captured,tie up) □□□□□ (Purush) □□□□ (animal)□

Translation: Seven are the seat and perimeter are three, seven are the fuel wood. Hence deities captured the purush as Animal to the divine offering.

Here rampal and cult members translate tri sapt as 21 and says that 21 means 21 universes but even a child of sanskrit learning school knows that Three and seven never combined and called as 21 in sanskrit.

Word for 21 in sanskrit is ekavinshanti (□□□□□□□□□□□) which is not clearly written in this shlok. Then this shlok again don't call purush as Kaal in original mantra. Here in the original mantra there is no single word like universe but rampal cult literally forged the mantra again.

We can also see clearly in the end that there is no mention of any second factor that create the universe in behalf of Purush in Rigved Purush sakta, which clearly prove that Bhagwad geeta purush is different that Vedic Purush concept. Since vedic Purush was not based on sankhya but the Sankhya concept was based on Rig-Veda Purush,

that's why Rig-Veda purush sukta lack the Prakriti character like Sankhya which came later.

Chapter 8: Creation Myth in Devi Bhagwat Puran and Shiv Mahapuran

We will continue our journey of seeing the Cult Creation myth in various hindu text. We will inspect Devi Bhagwat puran and Shiv Mahapurana through which Rampal Cult want to claim that Prakriti AkA is Durga and Brham is his husband and Hindu Tritiy is her child.

Before starting, I want to explain that what is Devi Bhagwat Puran and it's origin.

As you already know and already told that Purans are Third Generation Text of Hinduism which are filled with Mythological stories in order to simplify the complex hindu religion Philosophy.

Devi Bhagwat is the part of Shakt Sect of hinduism in which Devi or Mother Goddess is the Primary deity. Hence this whole Purana glorify Devi or mother goddess and show other puranic gods (Shiv, and Vishnu) as secondary.

We have already told you that there are 18 Major Purans which are said to be written by Ved vyasa. But very interestingly these two Puran is not among these 18 major purans. Please have a look on the name of all 18 major Purana.

1**. Vishnu Purana**

2. Padma Purana

3. Vayu Puran

4. Narad Puran

5. Markandey Puran

6. Agni purana

7. Brahmvaivrt purana

8. Ling purana

9. Varah purana

10. Skanda purana

11. Vamana purana

12. Kurma puran

13. Matsya Puran

14. Garud purana

15 Brahmand puran

16 Bhavishya puran.

17. Brahm purana

18. Bhagwat purana.

This last purana is mostly debated and argued between two purana, devi bhagwat and srimad bhagwat puran.

Ramashram swami had once proved that Devi bhagwat is not one of the 18 purana and we can easily see that Shiv Mahapuran is also Not in the list.

One thing is also notable that Devi Bhagwat was also very much based on the Samkhya Philosophy like the Bhagwat Geeta and Purush Sukta as discussed before in previous chapters.

This was the aforementioned thing we want to say before proceeding forward.

First we look into the Gyan Ganga Page 77 claim.

In this page Gyan ganga tell us excerpt from devi bhagwat puran chapter 3 Page number 114 to 118 in which it is written that many preceptors belive that devi or Mother goddess is the source of all wishes fulfillment. She is wife of Kaal brham and called prakriti.

We want to explain here that what is the scenario here. In the chapter 3 of Devi bhagwat puran which is mentioned above King Janmejay who was ancestor of Pandavas is questioning Ved vyas (great author of epic Mahabharata) about the world creation and also about trinity and mother goddess. Ved vyas answered him that same question was asked to Narad by him. So here ved vyas asked to narad and they

asked about all three Trinity and mother goddess and also that who is the best deity among them.

Gyan Ganga above claim that Devi Bhagwat purana says that Many people believe mother goddess is above all and wife of kaal is actually a part of question not answer here. Before it, he also asked that some preceptors claim shiv is greater, some says vishnu is greater and some says indra is greater, while other says mother goddess is greater so who is greater among them.

Now we can understand the ongoing scenario.

Please see screenshot of the whole scenario from second chapter of devi Bhagwat.

॥ श्रीजगदम्बिकायै नमः ॥

श्रीमद्देवीभागवत

तीसरा स्कन्ध

जनमेजयका श्रीव्यासजीसे प्रधान देवता तथा ब्रह्माण्डकी उत्पत्ति एवं स्वरूपके सम्बन्धमें प्रश्न, ब्रह्माजीके द्वारा नारदजीके प्रति भगवती आद्याशक्तिके प्रभावका वर्णन, श्रीदेवीजीके द्वारा दिये हुए विमानपर श्रीब्रह्मा, विष्णु, महेशका विविध लोकोंमें गमन तथा वहाँके विलक्षण दृश्योंको देखते हुए अन्तमें भगवतीके दिव्य द्वीपमें पहुँचना

जनमेजयने पूछा—भगवन् ! आपने अम्बायज्ञ अर्थात् परम पवित्र नवरात्र-व्रत करके उसके द्वारा देवीके आराधन करनेकी आज्ञा दी है। अतः वे कौन देवी हैं, कैसे और कब प्रकट हुईं ! उनके पधारनेका क्या उद्देश्य है तथा वे किन गुणोंसे विभूषित हैं ! अम्बायज्ञ किस प्रकार होता है ! उसका कैसा रूप है और क्या विधान है ! दयानिधे ! आप सर्वज्ञानसम्पन्न हैं। विधिवत् सब वर्णन करनेकी कृपा कीजिये। ब्रह्मन् ! साथ ही विस्तारपूर्वक ब्रह्माण्डकी उत्पत्ति भी कहिये; क्योंकि भूदेव ! ब्रह्माण्डके विषयमें जो कुछ कहा गया है तथा वह जैसा, जो है, ये सभी बातें आप जानते हैं। मैंने सुना है कि ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और रुद्र—ये तीन सगुण देवता हैं। क्रमशः सृष्टि, पालन और संहारके कार्यका उत्तरदायित्व इनपर रहता है। पराशरनन्दन व्यासजी ! अब मैं इनके सम्बन्धमें विस्तारपूर्वक सुनना चाहता हूँ, आप बतलानेकी कृपा करें।

व्यासजी कहते हैं—राजन् ! तुम्हारी बुद्धि बड़ी विशाल है। अभी तुमने जो पूछा है कि ब्रह्मादिकी उत्पत्ति कैसे हुई, सो यह महान् कठिन विषय है। उसमें अनेक प्रश्न उठ जाते हैं। यही प्रश्न पूर्व समयमें मैंने नारदजीसे किया था। उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया, वह मुझे याद है। राजन् ! कहता हूँ, सुनो। एक समयकी बात है—गङ्गाके तटपर सर्वज्ञानसम्पन्न मुनिवर नारदजी विराजमान थे। वेदके श्रेष्ठतम ज्ञाता उन मुनिका मुझे दर्शन हुआ। वे बड़े शान्तस्वरूप थे। उन्हें देखकर मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। मैं सामने जाकर उनके चरणोंपर लोट गया। उन्होंने आज्ञा दी तब समीपमें ही एक सुन्दर आसनपर मैं जा बैठा। उस समय मुनिवर नारदजी गङ्गाके तटपर एक निर्जन स्थानमें बिछी हुई बालूपर बैठे थे। कुशल-प्रश्न हो जानेके पश्चात् मैंने नारदजीसे पूछा। मैंने कहा—'मुने ! आप बुद्धिमान् हैं। मुझे यह बतानेकी कृपा कीजिये कि इस विस्तृत ब्रह्माण्डके प्रधान कर्ता कौन हैं। मुनिवर ! यह ब्रह्माण्ड कहाँसे उत्पन्न हो गया ? द्विजवर ! साथ ही यह भी बताइये कि यह ब्रह्माण्ड विनाशशील है अथवा सदा रहनेवाला है ? इसकी रचना करनेवाला कोई एक है अथवा बहुत-से इसके रचयिता हैं ? क्योंकि अभावमें कार्यका होना असम्भव है। यह प्रश्न मेरे मनमें उठा करता है। कुछ लोग भगवान् शंकरको परम कारण मानकर जगत्का रचयिता बतलाते हैं। वे कहते हैं, देवाधिदेव भगवान् शंकर अविनाशी पुरुष हैं—उनका कभी जन्म और मरण नहीं होता। वे आत्मामें रमण करनेवाले हैं। देवताओंपर भी उनका शासन बना रहता है। तीनों गुण रहते हुए भी उनसे वे निर्लिप्त रहते हैं। वे संसाररूपी सागरसे उद्धार करनेके लिये सदा तत्पर रहते हैं। अतः वे ही सृष्टि, स्थिति और संहारके आदिकारण हैं।

दूसरे कई लोग भगवान् विष्णुकी प्रशंसा किया करते हैं; वे शक्तिशाली पुरुष, अव्यक्त, अखिल ऐश्वर्योंसे सम्पन्न, परब्रह्म परमात्मा हैं। उनकी कृपासे भक्ति और मुक्ति दोनों सुलभ हो जाती हैं। वे शान्तस्वरूप हैं। सभी ओर उनका मुख है। वे व्यापक पुरुष हैं, विश्वको शरण देना उनका स्वभाव ही है। वे कभी जन्मते और मरते नहीं।

कुछ दूसरे लोग ब्रह्माजीको सृष्टिका प्रधान कारण बतलाते हैं। उनका कथन है कि ब्रह्माजी ही सर्ववेत्ता पुरुष हैं। सम्पूर्ण प्राणियोंकी प्रगतिका श्रेय उन्हींके ऊपर है। वे देवाधिदेव चतुर्मुख ब्रह्मा विष्णुके नाभिकमलसे प्रकट हुए हैं। कुछ दूसरे वेदवादी जन सर्वेश सूर्यको जगत्स्रष्टा कहते हैं। वे सावधान होकर प्रातः-सायं उनकी स्तुति और यशोगान किया करते हैं। कितने लोग शतक्रतु इन्द्रको प्रधान मानकर यज्ञमें उनकी उपासना करते हैं। वे कहते हैं, देवराज इन्द्रके हजार आँखें हैं तथा वे सम्पूर्ण प्राणियोंके साक्षात् स्वामी हैं। यज्ञेश, सुरेश एवं त्रिलोकेश कहलानेका उन्हें अधिकार प्राप्त है। वे शचीके स्वामी, यज्ञोंके भोक्ता, सोमरस पीनेवाले एवं सोमोंके प्रेमी हैं। कुछ दूसरे-दूसरे सम्प्रदायवाले वरुण, सोम, अग्नि, पवन, यम, कुबेर एवं गणराज गणेशको प्रधान देवता मानते हैं। कहते हैं कि गजवदन गणेशजी सम्पूर्ण कार्य सिद्ध कर देते हैं। उनका स्मरण करनेसे ही सिद्धि सुलभ हो जाती है। वे यथेच्छ कार्य सिद्ध करनेवाले देवता हैं।

कितने आचार्य भवानीको सम्पूर्ण मनोरथ पूर्ण करनेवाली बतलाते हैं। वे आदिमाया, महाशक्ति एवं परम पुरुषके साथ रहकर कार्य सम्पादन करनेवाली प्रकृति हैं। ब्रह्मके साथ उनका अभेद सम्बन्ध है। वे सृष्टि, स्थिति और संहार-कार्यमें संलग्न रहती हैं। सम्पूर्ण प्राणियों एवं देवताओंकी भी वे जननी हैं। उनका कभी जन्म और मरण नहीं होता। वे पूर्णतामयी देवी प्राणियोंमें व्यापकरूपसे विराजमान रहती हैं। वे अखिल विश्वकी अधीश्वरी हैं। सगुण, निर्गुण एवं कल्याणमय उनका विग्रह है। वैष्णवी, शाम्भवी, ब्राह्मी, वासवी, वारुणी, वाराही, नारसिंही तथा अद्भुत महालक्ष्मी नामसे वे विख्यात हैं। उन्हींसे वेद प्रकट हुए हैं। वे ही विद्या कहलाती हैं। उन्हींके आधारपर संसाररूपी वृक्ष टिका है। वे सम्पूर्ण दुःखोंको दूर कर देती हैं। उनका स्मरण करनेसे ही मनुष्य समस्त काम्यवस्तुओंको प्राप्त कर लेता है। वे मुक्ति चाहनेवालोंको मुक्ति और फल चाहनेवालोंको अभीष्ट फल देती हैं। उनका स्वरूप सत्त्व, रज और तम—इन तीनों गुणोंसे परे है। गुणोंका विस्तार उन्हींसे होता है। वे निर्गुण होते हुए भी सगुण हैं। अतएव फल चाहनेवाले पुरुष उनका ध्यान करते हैं। कितने श्रेष्ठ मुनि कहते हैं कि जो निरञ्जन, निराकार, निर्लेप, निर्गुण, अरूप एवं व्यापक ब्रह्म हैं, उन्हींसे जगत्की सृष्टि हुई है। कहीं-कहीं वेद और उपनिषद्-में वे ही ब्रह्म तेजोमय बतलाये गये हैं। वे प्रधान पुरुष हैं। हजारों मस्तकों, आँखों, कानों, हाथों, मुखों और चरणोंसे वे सम्पन्न हैं। आकाश श्रीविष्णुका चरण है—यह बात स्पष्ट रूपसे कही गयी है। विद्वान् पुरुष शान्त निरञ्जन विराट् पुरुषको ही प्रधान बताते हैं। कुछ दूसरे प्राचीन रहस्यके जानकार लोग उन्हें पुरुषोत्तम कहते हैं। कुछ अन्य सम्प्रदायके सदस्य कहते हैं कि कभी भी कोई विशिष्ट न रहा है और न है।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह सारा ब्रह्माण्ड अनीश्वर है—कभी भी कोई विशिष्ट पुरुष इसकी रचना नहीं करते। यह जगत् अचिन्त्य है। सदा बना रहता है। कोई इसका अधिष्ठाता नहीं है। स्वाभाविक ढंगसे ही यह उत्पन्न हो जाता है। प्रकृति-पुरुष भी इसके कर्ता नहीं कहे जाते। देवताओंमें सभी सत्त्वगुण विद्यमान हैं, उनमें सत्य धर्मकी प्रतिष्ठा भी है, किंतु दुरात्मा दानव उन्हें सदा पीड़ा पहुँचाया करते हैं। फिर धर्मकी मर्यादा कहाँ रही? मेरे वंशज पाण्डव बड़े धर्मात्मा थे। उनके द्वारा सदा धर्मका पालन होता था। फिर भी उन्हें भाँति-भाँतिके दुःखोंका सामना करना पड़ा। मुनिवर! आप शक्तिशाली पुरुष हैं। मेरे मनका संदेह दूर करनेकी कृपा करें। मुने! ज्ञानरूपी नौकाद्वारा संसार-समुद्रसे आप मेरा उद्धार कर दें। यह संसार मोहरूपी जालसे परिपूर्ण है; मैं इसमें डूबता, गिरता एवं अचेत पड़ा रहता हूँ।

व्यासजी कहते हैं—महाबाहो! कुरुवंशी राजाओंमें तुम सर्वश्रेष्ठ राजा हो। तुमने जो बातें पूछी हैं, वे ही मैंने मुनिवर नारदजीसे पूछी थीं।

नारदजी कहते हैं—व्यासजी! प्राचीन समयकी बात है—यही संदेह मेरे हृदयमें भी उत्पन्न हो गया था तब मैं अपने पिता अमिततेजस्वी ब्रह्माजीके स्थानपर गया और उनसे इस समय जिस विषयमें तुम मुझसे पूछ रहे हो, उसी विषयमें मैंने पूछा। मैंने कहा—'पिताजी! यह सम्पूर्ण ब्रह्माण्ड कहाँसे उत्पन्न हुआ है? विभो! आपने सम्यक् प्रकारसे इसकी रचना की है अथवा विष्णु इस विश्वके रचयिता हैं? या शंकरने इसकी सृष्टि की है? जगत्प्रभो! आप विश्वके आत्मा हैं। सच्ची बात बतानेकी कृपा करें। किन देवताकी पूजा करनी चाहिये? तथा कौन देवता सबसे बड़े एवं सर्वसमर्थ हैं? निष्पाप ब्रह्माजी! इन सभी प्रश्नोंका समाधान करके मेरे हृदयके संदेहको दूर करनेकी कृपा कीजिये। सत्यवतीनन्दन व्यासजी! इस प्रकार मेरे प्रश्न करनेपर लोकपितामह ब्रह्माजी मुझसे कहने लगे।

Rest of the story mentioned in page 47 and 48 is absolutely as per the Devi Bhagwat and absolutely correct but here Brahm is not mentioned in the page. Here Param Purush is mentioned on this page. Here also notice that nobody ever claimed in this puran that Durga is the Mother Goddess, rather durga is just a incarnation of Mother goddess.

ब्रह्माजीने कहा—बेटा ! मैं इस प्रश्नका क्या उत्तर दूँ ? यह प्रश्न बड़ा ही जटिल है । महाभाग ! तुम भगवान् विष्णुसे इसका समुचित समाधान पा सकते हो । महामते ! इस संसारमें कोई भी रागी पुरुष ऐसा नहीं है, जिसे यह रहस्य विदित हो । जो त्यागी, आकाङ्क्षारहित एवं ईर्ष्या-शून्य है, वही इसके रहस्यको जान सकता है । पूर्व-कालमें सर्वत्र जल-ही-जल था । स्थावर-जङ्गम जितने प्राणी हैं, इनमें कोई भी नहीं थे । तब कमलसे मेरी उत्पत्ति हुई । उस समय मुझे सूर्य, चन्द्रमा, वृक्ष तथा पर्वत—कोई भी दिखायी नहीं पड़े । मैं कमलकी कर्णिकापर बैठकर विचार करने लगा—'इस अगाध जलमें मैं कैसे उत्पन्न हो गया ? कौन मेरा रक्षक है तथा इस प्रलयकालमें सृष्टि एवं संहार करनेवाले कौन विशिष्ट पुरुष हैं ? कहीं भी स्पष्टरूपसे भूमि भी नहीं दीखती, जिसपर यह जल टिका हुआ है । यह कमल कैसे उत्पन्न हुआ ? रूढ एवं यौगिक—दोनों अर्थोंमें कोई इसका कारण होना ही चाहिये । यौगिक अर्थ करनेपर इसका मूल कारण पङ्क होता है । तो अब देखूँ कि वह पङ्क है कहाँ । जहाँ यह मूल कारण पङ्क होगा, उसके नीचे पृथ्वी अवश्य होगी ।' यों विचार करके मैं जलमें उतरा । एक हजार वर्षतक पृथ्वीका अन्वेषण करता रहा इसपर भी मुझे उस जलका कहीं ओर-छोर नहीं मिला । इतनेमें आकाशवाणी हुई—'तप करो, तप करो । तब मैंने तपस्या आरम्भ कर दी । कमलपर बैठे ही हजार वर्षतक मैं तप करता रहा । फिर उसी समय 'सृष्टि करो'—ऐसी आकाशवाणी सुनायी पड़ी । उसे सुनकर मैं बड़े आश्चर्यमें पड़ गया । सोचा कि किसकी सृष्टि करूँ अथवा मेरा क्या कर्तव्य है ।

उसी समय मधु और कैटभ नामके दो भयंकर दानव सामने आ गये । वे उस महार्णवमें मुझसे युद्ध करनेकी इच्छा प्रकट करने लगे । मैं उनसे भयभीत हो उठा । तब कमल-का डंठल पकड़कर जलमें उतरा । वहाँ मुझे एक परम अद्भुत पुरुषके दर्शन मिले । उनका श्रीविग्रह मेघके समान श्याम था । वे पीताम्बर पहने थे । चार भुजाएँ थीं । शेषनागकी शय्यापर सोये थे । उन जगत्प्रभुके गलेकी वनमाला सुशोभित कर रही थी । शङ्ख, चक्र, गदा और पद्म—इन चार आयुधोंसे वे अनुपम शोभा पा रहे थे । ऐसे शेषशायी भगवान् विष्णुका मुझे दर्शन हुआ । वे योगनिद्राके वशीभूत होकर गाढ़ी नींदमें सोये हुए थे । उनकी सारी चेष्टाएँ शान्त थीं । नारदजी ! शेषनागकी शय्यापर सोये हुए उन प्रभुको देखकर मेरा मन चिन्तित हो उठा । इतनेमें भगवती योगनिद्रा याद आ गयीं । मैंने उनका स्तवन किया । तब वे कल्याणमयी भगवती श्रीविष्णुके विग्रहसे निकलकर अचिन्त्य रूप धारण करके आकाशमें विराजमान हो गयीं । दिव्य आभूषण उनकी छवि बढ़ा रहे थे । जब योगनिद्रा भगवान् विष्णुके शरीरसे अलग होकर आकाशमें विराजने लगी, तब तुरंत ही श्रीहरि उठ बैठे । उन्होंने मधु और कैटभके साथ पाँच हजार वर्षोंतक बड़ी घमासान लड़ाई की । तब वे दैत्य मरे । पहले देवीके कटाक्षसे मधु और कैटभ मोहित हो गये थे । इसके बाद भगवान् विष्णुने गोदमें लेटाकर उन्हें वहीं प्राणोंसे रहित कर दिया । अब वहाँ मैं और भगवान् विष्णु—दो थे । वहीं रुद्र भी प्रकट हो गये । हम तीनोंको भगवती आद्याशक्तिके दर्शन हुए । उन्हें देखकर मन मुग्ध हो गया । हमने उनकी उत्तम स्तुति की । तब वे आदिशक्ति हमलोगोंसे कहने लगीं ।

देवीने कहा—ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और महेश्वर ! तुम भली-भाँति सावधान होकर अपने-अपने कार्यमें संलग्न हो जाओ । सृष्टि, स्थिति और संहार—ये तुम्हारे कार्य हैं । इन महान् पराक्रमी दैत्योंका निधन हो जानेपर अब तुम्हें अपना स्थान बनाकर शान्तिपूर्वक निवास करना चाहिये । तुम अब अपने सामर्थ्यसे चार प्रकारकी प्रजा उत्पन्न करो ।

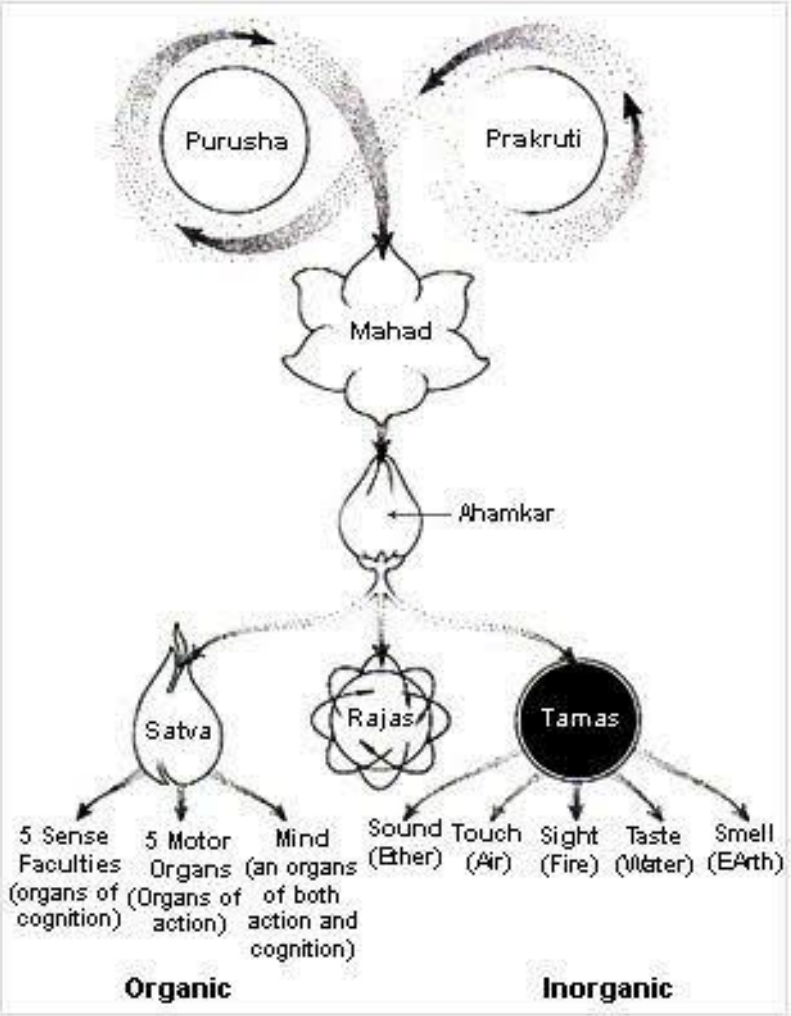
ब्रह्माजी कहते हैं—भगवती आद्याशक्तिकी वह वाणी बड़ी मधुर, सुन्दर एवं सुखप्रद थी । हमने वह स्पष्ट सुनी । हमलोगोंने उनसे कहा—'माता ! हम किस प्रकार इन प्रजाओंके सृजन आदि कार्य करनेमें सफल हों ? विस्तृत भूमिका अभाव है । सभी स्थान जलमग्न हैं । पञ्चभूत, गुण एवं तन्मात्र इन्द्रियाँ चाहिये, परंतु उनका भी अभाव है ।' हमारी बात सुनकर उन कल्याणस्वरूपिणी भगवतीका मुखमण्डल मुसकानसे भर गया । इतनेमें एक सुन्दर विमान आकाशसे उतर आया । तब उन देवीने हमें आज्ञा दी—'देवताओ ! निर्भीक होकर इच्छापूर्वक इस विमानमें प्रवेश कर जाओ । ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और रुद्र ! आज मैं तुम्हें एक अद्भुत दृश्य दिखलाती हूँ ।' हमने भगवतीकी बात सुनकर उसे शिरोधार्य कर लिया । उस रत्नजटित विमानपर चढ़कर हमलोग आरामसे बैठ गये । वह विमान मोतियोंकी मालासे सुशोभित था । उससे अनेकों किङ्किणियोंकी ध्वनि हो रही थी । अमरावती-की तुलना करनेवाले उस भव्य विमानपर हम तीनो निर्भीक होकर बैठे थे । इन्द्रिय-विजयी हम तीनो देवताओंको उसपर

Now we can understand that Here mother goddess is addressed as Prakriti and His companion as Purush. So did these two are the same Prakriti and Purush as Gyan Ganga preach them?

Well as we have previously discussed that these prakriti and purush are the Samkya philoshophy elements and since Devi bhagwat puran

borrows elements from this philosophy, that's why they say them as Purush Prakriti.

Please see the screenshot again.



This is the sankya philosophical part where Purush is the cosmic never changing reality or consciousness and Prakriti is ever changing Reality called Matter. Prakriti has three traits called Satva, Rajas and Tamas. These three traits are further associated with hindu trinity. All these things mentioned here are purely philosophical and don't belong to a God Goddess type scenarios.

Now gyan Ganga very cleverly switch you to a separate book named Shiv Mahapuran (which is also not part of any 18 original puran) and from that book , they tried to convince you that Brham is kaal and her wife is Durga.

On the Gyan Ganga page number 79, there is written that Param Brahm (here cult god Kabir) had a icon form named Sadashiv and Param Brahm also had produced Prakriti who had formed the Trinity.

Evidence of Creation of Nature in Holy Shiv Mahapuran
(Birth of Vishnu, Brahma and Shiv from Kaal-Brahm and Durga)

In its evidence in Holy Shri Shiv Puran, published from Gita Press Gorakhpur, translator Shri Hanuman Prasad Poddar, Chapter 6 Rudra Sanhita on page no. 100, it is said that – ParBrahm, who is without a bodily form, God SadaShiv is his bodily form only. A Shakti came out of his body. That Shakti became known as Ambika, Prakriti (Durga), Tridev Janni/Mother of the three (the mother who gives birth to Shri Brahma, Shri Vishnu and Shri Shiv), who has eight arms. He, who is SadaShiv, is also called Shiv, Shambhu and Maheshwar. (On page no. 101) He smears ash on all of his body parts. That Kaal-form Brahm built an

area named Shivlok. Then they both behaved like husband-wife; as a result of which, a son was born. They kept his name Vishnu (on page no. 102).

Then in Rudra Sanhita Chapter no. 7, on page no. 103, Brahma said that – Even I was born from the union, that is, by the act of husband-wife of God SadaShiv (Brahm-Kaal) and Prakriti (Durga). Then I was made unconscious.

Then in Rudra Sanhita, Chapter no. 9, on page no. 110, it has been said that – In this way Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra, these three Gods have *gunas* (qualities), but Shiv (Kaal-Brahm) is considered to be beyond the *gunas*.

Here four have been proved; that is, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv have originated from SadaShiv (Kaal-Brahm) and Prakriti (Durga) only. The mother of the three gods (Shri Brahma, Shri Vishnu and Shri Shiv ji) is Shri Durga and father is Shri Jyoti Niranjan (Brahm). These three gods only are Rajgun-Brahma, Satgun-Vishnu and Tamgun-Shiv.

Please see the original reference from Shiv mahapuran and you can clearly see there that Param Brahm (here again no kabir or kabir dev is mentioned) had only created Sadashiv or His icon. Sadashiv had created the prakriti as written in the original book.

पहुँच नहीं होती। वह नाम तथा रूप-रंगसे भी शून्य है। वह न स्थूल है न कृश, न ह्रस्व है न दीर्घ तथा न लघु है न गुरु। उसमें न कभी वृद्धि होती है न ह्रास। श्रुति भी उसके विषयमें चकितभावसे 'है' इतना ही कहती है, अर्थात् उसकी सत्तामात्रका ही निरूपण कर पाती है, उसका कोई विशेष विवरण देनेमें असमर्थ हो जाती है। वह सत्य, ज्ञानस्वरूप, अनन्त, परमानन्दमय, परम ज्योतिःस्वरूप, अप्रमेय, आधाररहित, निर्विकार, निराकार, निर्गुण, योगिगम्य, सर्वव्यापी, सबका एकमात्र कारण, निर्विकल्प, निरारम्भ, मायाशून्य, उपद्रव-रहित, अद्वितीय, अनादि, अनन्त, संकोच-विकाससे शून्य तथा चिन्मय है।

जिस परब्रह्मके विषयमें ज्ञान और अज्ञानसे पूर्ण उक्तियोंद्वारा इस प्रकार (ऊपर बताये अनुसार) विकल्प किये जाते हैं; उसने कुछ कालके बाद (सृष्टिका समय आनेपर) द्वितीयकी इच्छा प्रकट की—उसके भीतर एकसे अनेक होनेका संकल्प उदित हुआ। तब उस निराकार परमात्माने अपनी लीलाशक्तिसे अपने लिये मूर्ति (आकार)की कल्पना की। वह मूर्ति सम्पूर्ण ऐश्वर्य-गुणोंसे सम्पन्न, सर्वज्ञानमयी, शुभस्वरूपा, सर्वव्यापिनी, सर्वरूपा, सर्वदर्शिनी, सर्वकारिणी, सबकी एकमात्र वन्दनीया, सर्वाद्या, सब कुछ देनेवाली और सम्पूर्ण संस्कृतियोंका केन्द्र थी। उस शुद्धरूपिणी ईश्वर-मूर्तिकी कल्पना करके वह अद्वितीय, अनादि, अनन्त, सर्वप्रकाशक, चिन्मय, सर्वव्यापी और अविनाशी परब्रह्म अन्तर्हित हो गया। जो मूर्तिरहित परम ब्रह्म है, उसीकी मूर्ति (चिन्मय आकार) भगवान् सदाशिव हैं। अर्वाचीन और प्राचीन विद्वान् उन्हींको ईश्वर कहते हैं। उस समय एकाकी रहकर स्वेच्छानुसार विहार करनेवाले उन सदाशिवने अपने विग्रहसे स्वयं ही एक स्वरूपभूता शक्तिकी सृष्टि की, जो उनके अपने श्रीअङ्गसे कभी अलग होनेवाली नहीं थी। उस पराशक्तिको प्रधान, प्रकृति, गुणवती, माया, बुद्धितत्त्वकी जननी तथा विकाररहित बताया गया है। वह शक्ति अम्बिका कही गयी है। उसीको प्रकृति, सर्वेश्वरी, त्रिदेवजननी, नित्या और मूलकारण भी कहते हैं। सदाशिवद्वारा प्रकट की गयी उस शक्तिके आठ भुजाएँ हैं। उस शुभलक्षणा देवीके मुखकी शोभा विचित्र है। वह अकेली ही अपने मुखमण्डलमें सदा एक सहस्र चन्द्रमाओंकी कान्ति धारण करती है। नाना प्रकारके आभूषण उसके श्रीअङ्गोंकी शोभा बढ़ाते हैं। वह देवी नाना प्रकारकी गतियोंसे सम्पन्न है और अनेक प्रकारके अस्त्र-शस्त्र धारण करती है। उसके खुले हुए नेत्र खिले हुए कमलके समान जान पड़ते हैं। वह अचिन्त्य तेजसे जगमगाती है। वह सबकी योनि है और सदा उद्यमशील रहती है। एकाकिनी होनेपर भी वह माया संयोगवशात् अनेक हो जाती है।

वे जो सदाशिव हैं, उन्हें परमपुरुष, ईश्वर, शिव, शम्भु और महेश्वर कहते हैं। वे अपने मस्तकपर आकाश-गङ्गाको धारण करते हैं। उनके भालदेशमें चन्द्रमा शोभा पाते हैं। उनके पाँच मुख हैं और प्रत्येक मुखमें तीन-तीन नेत्र हैं। उनका चित्त सदा प्रसन्न रहता है। वे दस भुजाओंसे युक्त और त्रिशूलधारी हैं। उनके श्रीअङ्गोंकी प्रभा

Now here question arises that if Sadashiv had created the Prakriti, then how can we say that these two (Sadashiv, prakriti) are the same couple mentioned in Gyan Ganga, as Gyan Ganga himself said on Page number 23 and many times that Cult god Kabir had created the Prakriti. This itself is evidence about Gyan Ganga lie and how they have morphed again the story mentioned in Shiv Mahapuran. Even if we assume that these two are same couple, still there is no reference of any Middle Brahm or Akshar brahm here.

*You can also notice that there is no story elements of Gyan Ganga(**like Cult god kabir name, Kabir creating 16 islands, kabir creating 16 boys, Akshar brham creation and from him creation of kshar brahm, Kshar brahm asking kabir of 21 universe, Kabir giving him souls, Kshar Brham or Joti niranjan tried to rape prakriti etc**) exists in both Purana. This itself proves that all these elements are fictious and later created by Cult to justify their facts.*

From there Gyan Ganga confuse you into beliveing that these philosophical elements which were later simplified in purans are just mere gods and goddess and there is a supreme god above them which is kabir.

It is obvious that Rampal cult don't want to share this knowledge with you that's why they don't tell you anything about Sankhya philosophy as this will break their magic and all their lies will be broken.

Chapter 9: Kaal Niranjan, Villain ????

We have already discussed two major Entity (Kabir God, Rampal) of Rampal Cult Mythology.

Now we will discussed and bust the Kaal niranjan reality.

Before starting ahead, we will describe the Sufi Philosophy which was practiced by Many Sufi saints like Farid, Kabir, Garibdas etc and also Priased by many those Saints who are not Sufi like Nanak.

There are two types of philosophy based on region, like western philosophy and eastern philosophy.

Western philosophy in which Sufism, Judaism, Christianity etc are included they majorly talk about death as their prime thought invoking theme. They encourage people to think about the last destination of all men for which they should do good thing and must fear death before doing any bad thing. Many religion from west also use death a tool to fear men and to make them join their religion as doing this will give them refuge in a good place like heaven.

In the Jewish Book named The Book of Wisdom Volume 2. 24 , it is written that Devil bring the death into this world which tell us how Western philosophy connect death with the Devil.

Bible Gospel of John 12:31 and 14:30 claim that Devil is the Prince of hell and earth which again connect the dots how devil is joined with earth.

Sufism is a sect based western philosophy in Islam which deeply talk about Death. Sufi philosophy take death as tool to make man think about this final reality and revise his action towards Allah and do good things. However this tool is also used by many non muslims practitioner of Sufism. One thing you must notice that Sufism always took death as philosophical event not as a person. Later islam and Christianity use death as a person or as an angel named Azrael or even personify as an agent of devil. He is also blamed later in these religion for happening deaths or ailments or disaster in world.

Meanwhile if we talk about Eastern philosophy, death is never attached with any kind of evil. Rather it is only watched as last event in life. Death is also seen as Teacher or Guru in Upnishad as it teaches person to be ascetic or lead human from materialism to Spirituality. Evil or Its personification devil is not part of hinduism, sikhism ever. It is only mentioned in only one puran named Kalki Purana as demon Kali who will be defeated by Kalki. But still, this demon is not supreme god in hinduism but a demon who will got defeated by kalki, a manifestation of Vishnu.

Now we will talk about the Kal Niranjan aka Joti niranjan aka devil aka Kaal brahm.

This character is many times discusssed in Gyan Ganga book on Page 1, 32,33 and lots more.

Kal niranjan origin story in summary is like this.

1. Due to Akshar brahm sleeping in the Mansarovar lake, Kabir God make an egg and drop it into the mansarovar. This egg got broken and Joti Niranjan got out.

2. He start residing in Satlok and gained access to 21 universe by worshipping Cult God Kabir.

3. Then he asked for Souls but Cult God Kabir refused and said if any soul willingly want to go then he will grant the souls.

4. Some souls agree to Go with Joti niranjan.

5. The very first soul was made prakriti.

6. When she got younger, Joti niranjan got seduced by her and tried to rape her by fixing a vagina to her.

7. Then prakriti save her by going into the stomach of Joti nirnjan and asked help from Kabir.

8. Kabir came in the getup of His son and curse them both and expelled their 21 universe out of Satlok.

So this is the summary of Joti niranjan Aka Kaal story, after the curse he become kaal niranjan and start eating those souls essence by burning them on Taptshila.

This is the most bizarre story by Cult which has no head or tails in the Hindu Holy text. Cult and Rampal forcefully interpreted all the hindu text to show that Hindu philosophy of Brahm is actually kaal niranjan, but we have thoroughly proved that Brahm is not a person in vedas and he is neither death or devil. This whole story is without any proof by Rampal cult.

They uses many elements from hindu holy books which are shown below

1. ***Kal niranjan coming from an egg: this is old concept of hindu cosmology that Brahm is in shape of an egg, hence it is called Brahmand(Brahm egg). It is also called Hiranyagrabh (Golden Womb) in Rig-Veda 10.121.1***

हि॒र॒ण्य॒ग॒र्भः सम॑वर्त॒ताग्रे॑ भू॒तस्य॑ जा॒तः
पति॒रेक॑ आसीत् । स दा॑धार पृथि॒वीं
द्यामु॒तेमां कस्मै॑ दे॒वाय॑ ह॒विषा॑ विधेम ॥

अंग्रेज़ी लिप्यंतरण

hiraṇyagarbhaḥ sam avartatāgre bhūtasya
jātaḥ patir eka āsīt | sa dādhāra pṛthivīṁ dyām
utemāṁ kasmai devāya haviṣā vidhema ||

पद पाठ

हि॒र॒ण्य॒ऽग॒र्भः । सम् । अ॒व॒र्त॒त॒ । अग्रे॑ । भू॒तस्य॑ । जा॒तः । पतिः॑
। एकः॑ । आ॒सी॒त् । सः । दा॒धा॒र॒ । पृ॒थि॒वीम् । द्याम् । उ॒त ।
इ॒माम् । कस्मै॑ । दे॒वाय॑ । ह॒विषा॑ । वि॒धे॒म॒ ॥ १०.१२१.१

ऋग्वेद » मण्डल:10» सूक्त:121» मन्त्र:1 | *अष्टक:8» अध्याय:7» वर्ग:3» मन्त्र:1* | मण्डल:10» अनुवाक:10» मन्त्र:1

We also want to show Mantra from Rig-Veda 10.121.2 in which is said that Death is a mere Shadow of Hiranyagarbh, provider of Strength and immortality.

य आत्मदा बलदा यस्य विश्व उपासते प्रशिषं यस्य देवाः । यस्य छायामृतं यस्य मृत्युः कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम ॥

अंग्रेज़ी लिप्यंतरण

ya ātmadā baladā yasya viśva upāsate praśiṣaṁ yasya devāḥ | yasya chāyāmṛtaṁ yasya mṛtyuḥ kasmai devāya haviṣā vidhema ||

पद पाठ

यः । आत्मऽदाः । बलऽदाः । यस्य । विश्वे । उपऽआसते । प्रऽशिषम् । यस्य । देवाः । यस्य । छायाम् । ऋतम् । यस्य । मृत्युः । कस्मै । देवाय । हविषा । विधेम ॥ १०.१२१.२

ऋग्वेद » मण्डल:10» सूक्त:121» मन्त्र:2 | *अष्टक:8» अध्याय:7» वर्ग:3» मन्त्र:2* | मण्डल:10» अनुवाक:10» मन्त्र:2

उपलब्ध भाष्य

168 बार पढ़ा गया

ब्रह्ममुनि

पदार्थान्वयभाषाः -(यः) जो (आत्मदाः) आत्मबोध का देनेवाला (बलदाः) बल का देनेवाला (यस्य) जिसके (प्रशिषम्) प्रशासन को (विश्वे) सब साधारण जन (उपासते) सेवन करते हैं (यस्य) जिसके प्रशासन को (देवाः) विशिष्ट विद्वान् सेवन करते हैं, आचरण में लाते हैं (यस्य छाया) जिसकी छाया-आश्रय-शरण (अमृतम्) अमृत है (यस्य मृत्युः) जिसकी अच्छाया-अशरण मृत्यु है (कस्मै देवाय हविषा विधेम) पूर्ववत् ॥२॥

This proves that Brahm or Hiranyagarbh is different than death.

Gyan ganga also tried to claim that Brahm is Kaal from Geeta Shlok 11.32 where it is written that I am Kaal, destroyer of world. Hence proving that Kaal nirnjan aka devil aka joti niranjan is the Geeta Knowledge Giver.

We will discuss this in a separate chapter of Bhagwad geeta Shloks mentioned in Gyan Ganga as this book is wrongly translated by Rampal Cult for their agenda. For now we will just say that Saying himself Kaal won't mean that Krishna is claiming him to be Kal niranjan. If Cult members still want to believe this then we can prove in this same manner that Cult God Kabir is Kaal niranjan!!!! Surprised????

Gyan ganga on Page 65 says that cult Kabir is Brihaspati mentioned in Atharveda. Then Geeta knowledge giver says in verse 10.24 that I am Brihaspati.

And gyan ganga claim that Geeta Knowledge giver is Kaal niranjan.

So Kabir is Brihaspati and Geeta Knowledge giver is also Brihaspati and Geeta knowledge giver is Kaal niranjan. Hence proved Kaal nirnjan is Kabir...

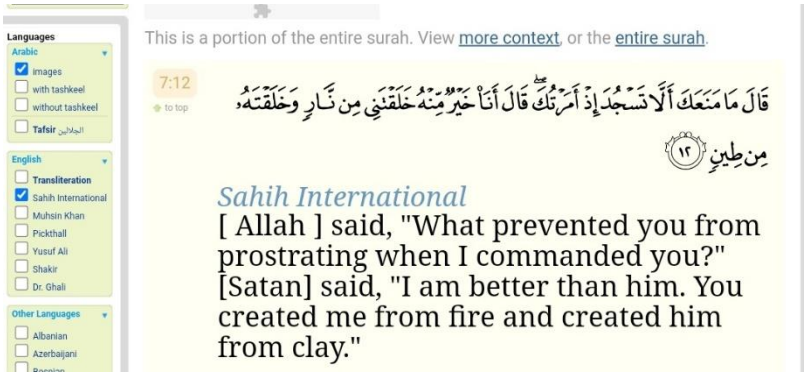
😂😂😂😂

After the Kaal Niranjan status in the hindu text, Rampal Cult also claim that this Kaal niranjan is actually the devil mentioned in the Islam holy book Quran and Christianity holy book Bible. Cult have already claimed that Bibles Supreme God Yahweh or Eli and Islam supreme God Allah is actually their Cult's God Kabir.

We have actually debunked that all the cult's mentioned claims about Kabir name in Quran and Bible is utter fake and morphed evidence. We will now look on their claim on Kal niranjan as devil also.

We have to look in the character named devil in the Quran first.

Quran tell us about the devil or Iblis in chapter 7 verse 11 to 15. In verse 12 it is told that Iblis was also an angel and made by fire and man was made out of clay.



This reference from quran itself told us that devil in quran was made out of fire but as we know in Gyan Ganga page number 31-32 that Kaal niranjan was born out of Egg and that too in a pond of Nectar.

In this same chapter verse 18, that Allah expelled Iblis or devil from Paradise to hell . See below screenshot.

7:18

to top

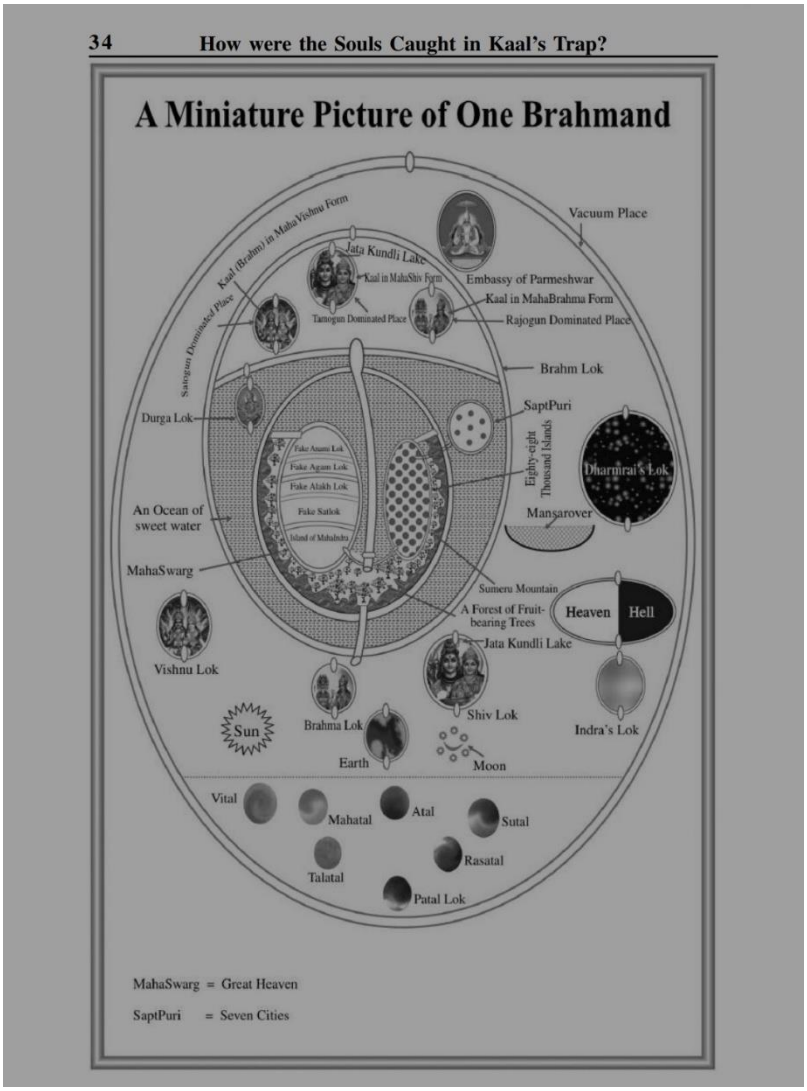
قَالَ ٱخۡرُجۡ مِنۡهَا مَذۡءُومٗا مَّدۡحُورٗاۖ لَّمَن تَبِعَكَ مِنۡهُمۡ لَأَمۡلَأَنَّ جَهَنَّمَ مِنكُمۡ أَجۡمَعِينَ ١٨

Sahih International

[Allah] said, "Get out of Paradise, reproached and expelled. Whoever follows you among them - I will surely fill Hell with you, all together."

This again contradict the Gyan Ganga page number 34 and 36 that Cult god kabir expelled Kaal nirnjan and his 21 universe out from his satlok.

As you can see this page number 34 below that hell is a part of one universe of Kaal niranjan. If God of Quran is same Cult god kabir then how can there be two different scenario for devil in quraan and Gyan Ganga's Kaal niranjan.



This clearly contradict the Gyan Ganga and prove that Kaal niranjan character is separate from Quran Devil.

Let us also see Devil reference in Holy Bible.

In the holy bible Chapter Genesis, it is clearly mentioned that Devil or Satan tempted the First human adam and his wife eve to eat the fruit of wisdom and then Supreme god Yahweh expel them from Heaven.

He also expelled the Devil to Hell realm and he judged the wicked soul and burn them in hell.

Here once again Kaal niranjan of Gyan Ganga and Devil of bible contradict since Supreme god Yahweh sent the devil to Hell but Cult God Kabir sent him with his 21 universe which included hell as a part as we have seen in the Gyan ganga image.

You can also see that Both Quran and Bible claim that there were two humans in the beginning and both are expelled to Earth by Allah and Yahweh, but Gyaan Ganga claim that no human were expelled by their Supreme god kabir rather two deities (Prakriti and Jyoti niranjan) got expelled from Satlok. This again is a huge contraction in Cult book and These two books.

We have also seen that Bible claim that Devil will burn the wicked in the hell and they will never get out of this misery, but Gyan Ganga claim that wicked or good both will get reincarnated after Kal niranjan suck their essence. Once again a huge contradiction !!!!!

In the end we can clearly say that Kal niranjan is a fake character made out of Western philosophy themes and it is not connected to Hindu concept Brahm or Even Islamic-christian Concept of Devil.

Chapter 10: Use of Greed and Fear in Cult

As we have discussed in Chapter one that A cult always use Greed and Fear as major weapons to manipulate the Cult members feelings.

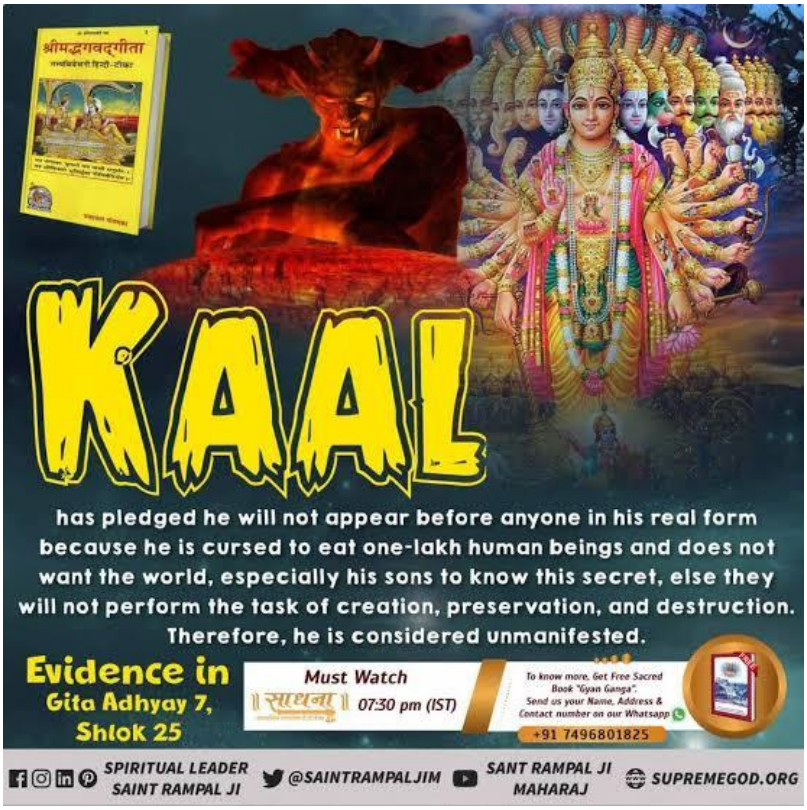
In this small chapter, we will see this thing.

When being engaged with Ramapal Cult Members in a debate, they always tried to talk with us as if we are making a mistake by exposing the cult.

They always use the word that we will regret after death, when Kaal niranjan Aka Joti Niranjan Aka devil will torture is in his Realm and then there will be no refuge there.

We have already discussed that Kal niranjan AKA joti niranjan AkA devil is the main antagonist in the Rampal cult who is the master deciever and he kill the living being in all his 21 universe to eat them up. As mentioned on Gyan Ganga page number 141, that Kal Niranjan after the death of Living being take them to a Furnace named Tapt Shila and then burn the souls and then eat their leftover. After that he throw them to Dharmaraj or Divine Judge who pass justice on them accordingly on the basis of their Karma.

If you search the google by name Kaal niranjan, then you will find a list of images of Kaal niranjan or Kaal brahm characters, mostly based on Biblical devil figure. He is made gruesomely fearful to make him look ferocious. Please see some of his image self made by Cult.


श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता
KAAL
has pledged he will not appear before anyone in his real form because he is cursed to eat one-lakh human beings and does not want the world, especially his sons to know this secret, else they will not perform the task of creation, preservation, and destruction. Therefore, he is considered unmanifested.
Evidence in Gita Adhyay 7, Shlok 25
Must Watch
साधना
07:30 pm (IST)
To know more, Get Free Sacred Book "Gyan Ganga". Send us your Name, Address & Contact number on our Whatsapp
+91 7496801825
SPIRITUAL LEADER SAINT RAMPAL JI
@SAINTRAMPALJIM
SANT RAMPAL JI MAHARAJ
SUPREMEGOD.ORG

WHO IS
KAAL?
Rigved Mandal 10 Sukt 90 Mantra 1
In this Mantra, there is description of
Viraat (Kaal/Brahm).
In Gita, Adhyay 10 -11 also, there is a similar description of this Kaal/Brahm. In Adhyay 11 Mantra 46, Arjun is saying that oh Sahasrbaahu i.e one with thousand arms, you may appear in your chaturbhuj form/four-armed form.

However we have already given many proof in previous chapter on Kaal , that Cult has also created this character to terrify the cult members.

Fear is the common tool which is used mainly to create a subtle feeling of uneasiness in the heart of believers and disbelievers. It also insert the seed of Suspicion and hence cult got you by your heart and then they play by your feelings. And above all fear of death is the most reliable tool for a cult on which they make you do anything.

You can see the usage of element of fear in Gyan Ganga book page number 11. Here in the screenshot, marked paragraph says that If any Disciple(cult member) will not follow these 21 rules then his Naam(Baptism in Cult) will terminated. If he had gone against this Naam willingly, then this Naam will be terminated. The only option after this will be to apologize to Guru ji (Ramapal) and again take Naam (Baptism).

Important: Women and men both have the right to attain God. Women even during their monthly periods (menses) should not stop their daily worship and lighting lamp etc. Nor have to stop the daily worship on anyone's death or birth.

Note: A devotee who will not follow these twenty-one formulated orders, his naam (mantra) will finish. If someone commits any mistake unknowingly, it is forgiven, and if has knowingly committed it, then that devotee becomes devoid of naam. Its only solution is that, ask for forgiveness from Gurudev Ji and again receive naam-updesh (initiation).

If we summarize these 21 rules then they are like this.

1. Going to the Absolute master or teacher(I.e. Rampal is the only

2. Abstaining from Alcoholic or Any intoxicating substance (cigarette, tobacco) or meat eggs.

3. Don't go to any Pilgrimage site.

4. Don't worship ancestors or do Shraddh (hindu ancestor worshipping day)

5. Don't do any holy ceremony without asking your guru.

6. Don't worship any local god or Grave worshipping (Majaar system of Muslims)

7. Worship only Cult god kabir no other god allowed.

8 don't give unusual charities for all.

9 Never take already eaten food of that who use Alcoholic or Any intoxicating substance (cigarette, tobacco) or meat eggs.

10 Don't do the Final rites according to Hindu Tradition. (13 days abstaining, collecting leftover after Cremation, hawan)

11 don't celebrate the birth of child.

12 Don't go to clean the Children primary hair as a Hindu custom.

13 Do the Naam Incantation.

14. Adultery is prohibited.

15 Doing and Listening to Critism of Master is prohibited.

16 Always present in the Cult Gatherings.

17 Always bow down to your Master Photo or Idol Rampal and other Guru and Cult God Kabir.

18 Don't eat Non vegetarian food like eggs meat.

19 Don't indulge with a Critic who talk about Master Rampal.

20 Don't play Gamble.

21 Don't Dance and Sing Obscene song.

Now if you would carefully look, then you will found that some of these rules (3,4,6,7,8,10,11) are strictly forbiddening Mass to follow their previously followed tradition. These rules are used to control the mass and to divert their thought process from their current theology to Cult theology.

Meanwhile you can see that ***Rule number 1, 16, 17*** are joining the mass to the Cult submission, so that they can't join with another Guru.

In the Cult Gathering, they do the Brainwashing of person to believe you in the Cult theology.

Rule number 15 and 19 are the most peculiar one to look upon. These rules strictly forbid Cult members to meet any Critic of Cult or Talk with them. These Rules are made up by Cult and Rampal so that Cult members can't think logically or by Facts. These rules also cut down the thinking process of the New Cult members so that they won't suspect on Rampal and his activities. Even if Cult members start debating with Critic like us who give genuine proof and no abuse or bad words, still they don't answer to us, which is clearly due to these 2 rules. Cult members fears that talking with any critic rationally will destroy their Naam and they can't go to Satlok and will get trap in the Realm of Kaal nirjan Aka devil.

You can also see that in rule number 15, it is written that Cult member should not criticize his Guru or even listen to his criticism just by thinking that critic is a liar or he is a fool. See the below screenshot in hindi Gyan Ganga Page number 24.

15. To criticize and hear criticism is prohibited: - Do not criticize your Guru[1] even by mistake, nor hear it. To hear means if someone says false things about your Guru Ji, then you do not have to fight, rather should think that he is speaking without thinking i.e. is telling a lie.

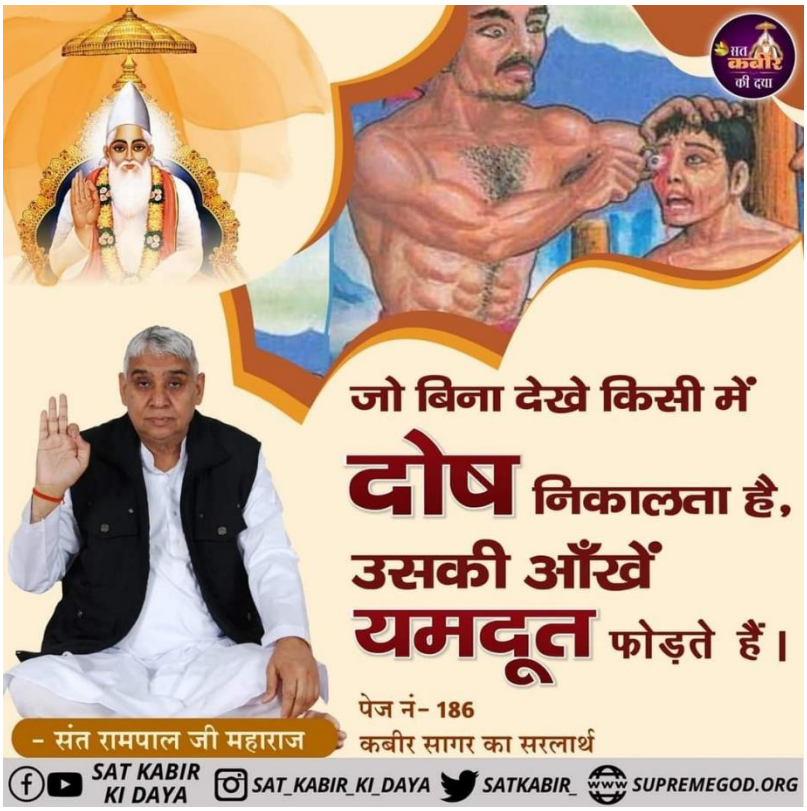
Guru ki ninda sunae jo kaana | taako nishchay narak nidaana ||
Apne mukh ninda jo karheen | shukar shwaan garbh mein parheen ||

Do not have to criticize anyone, and do not even have to listen to it. Even if it is about a common man. God Kabir states that -

"Tinka kabahu na nindiye, jo paanv tale ho |
Kabahu uth aakhin pade, peer ghaneri ho ||"

Cult members always use this concept as to make fear in heart of cult members so that they won't go against Cult or even think about it.

Please see below screenshot where cult members are threatening the disbelievers that they will suffer in hell because they are criticizing the Rampal and Cult and the only way to evade is to accept the cult.



One more element of fear can be seen in Page number 116 where Gyan Ganga told us a story where a person chajjuram chaudhary had tortured the Garibdas Sant and two males horseriders came and cut his hand and then got vanished. Later Chajju chaudhary apologized to Haridas and joined his Cult.

This story is entirely irrelevant and fictious as no such incident is ever recorded by any historian about this incident. This story is only told by Rampal cult and they also added word hindu drohi (□□□□□□ □□□□□□) or anti-hindu to again blame on hindu religion. But the

reality is this that Garibdas was once insulted by radical Islamist not hindus.

Once Mughal king Muhammed Shah rangila called Garibdas for blessing but due to his 3 wishes, local mullah and muslim clerics called him kafir and asked Rangila to get rid of him. Rest is history that Garibdas prophesized that Delhi will trembled by enemies because it is land of Bad people and must be punished.

Cult members of Karauntha Rampal Ashram is also activated on various Social networking platform and are posting their fake and propaganda post, images everywhere to defame other faiths and to encourage people to join them. They are not behind in threatening those people by giving life threats who are constantly opposing the cult and debunking their lies.

We also see that there are many things of cult which are good and pious like Promoting Vegetarian, abstaining from Gamble, Adultery and Intoxicating substances. But these elements are just a part of their policy to look good and just. I have always seen Cult members are using these good acts like a tool to defame the other faiths and to declare that they are the greatest of all. This is a clear sign of ego.

Once a cult member said to me in a debate that only our Guru Rampal has prohibited from these vices and sin while your Religion's(Hindu) people are distributing alochal. He says to me in ego that Our Guru Rampal is great. This seems like they are blaiming that Hindu religion promote these vices, but it is just a misunderstanding of the Cult members. Hindu religion and it's book prohibited from these vices from time to time.

Beside the fear element used, there is also a greed element which is always connected to the fear element in the cult. Greed of the afterlife is the oldest element used in many religions and cults like Islam, Christianity etc where it is told to the believers and disbelievers that if you will join them, then you will go to the Best place above or Heaven.

Rampal Cult also uses this Greed element as the Satlok. Satlok is the highest abode of their Cult God Kabir or the aforementioned heaven. This Satlok will be resident of those who will take Naamdaan (baptism) from Sant rampal.

Now there are 3 level of baptism which I have screenshot from Rampal Cult official website.

First level is Namdaan(Baptism), this level is initiation in cult which is done by pre recorded Video of Rampal (as he is currently is jail).

Second level is Satnam which is achieved by Cult members after 4 months of 1st level. After successful 4 months, cult member can go to

Third level is Saarnam which can be only given by Rampal himself.

Only after getting Sarnaam or Third level can a person can achieve Satlok.

संपर्क करें।

JAGAT GURU RAMPAL JI

नामदीक्षा के चरण

नाम मंत्र 3 चरणों में दिए जाते हैं

- **प्रथम मंत्र या प्रथम दीक्षा** - यह प्रारंभिक मंत्र है जिससे व्यक्ति दीक्षा आरंभ करता है।
- **दूसरा मंत्र या दूसरी दीक्षा या सतनाम** - भक्त के पास पहला मंत्र कम से कम 4 महीने होने के बाद, दूसरा मंत्र यानि सतनाम लेने का पात्र हो जाता है। इस मंत्र को प्राप्त करने के लिए भक्त को व्यक्तिगत रूप से देश या विदेश में किसी नामदान केंद्र पर जाना होगा।
- **तीसरा मंत्र या तीसरी दीक्षा या सारनाम** - सारनाम केवल तभी दिया जाता है जब सतगुरु इसका आदेश देते हैं। आमतौर पर यह कुछ सालों की प्रकिया होती है, तभी भक्तआत्मा सारनाम प्राप्ति के योग्य होता है। संत रामपाल जी महाराज खुद ही किसी भी शिष्य को यह नाम दिए जाने का आदेश देते हैं, जब उन्हें ये दिखता है कि वह व्यक्ति सही में पात्र बन गया है। वर्तमान में यह मंत्र केवल भारत में दिया जाता है और इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए भक्तात्मा को भारत आना होगा।

Now what if I tell you that even after getting Naamdan, a cult member of Rampal will still got burned by Kaal niranjan aka devil and then got judged by Dharmaraj.

😁😁😁😁😁😁😁😁

Let me prove this from Gyan Ganga.

In the Gyan Ganga Page number 203, there is an incident of a cult member Named Omprakash.

Now this Cult member died on one incident and then go to the Yamlok(Dharmaraj court) where he start judging this member and then they decide to dump him in a pond of crocodile. Then Rampal came to the Dharmaraj court and free him. When Dharmaraj says to him why you are saving him?

Then Rampal says that he had done my Bhakti(worship) in previous birth.

You can read this on Gyan Ganga page 203-204.

to express the glory of my Guru Ji. He himself is the incarnation of
God Kabir. One, who wants to see God, should not f[illegible] comin[illegible]
Kar[illegible] livin[illegible]ng like[illegible]
I am grateful to you. In what words shall I sing your glory? The readers may imbibe these words in their heart and make the most of it.

A very insignificant being
Bhakt[illegible] (D[illegible]) Shashi

Releasing Own Devotee from Dharmraj's Court

I, Devotee OmPrakash S/o Shri Matadin, am resident of Najafgarh, Delhi. It has been one and a half year since I have taken naam from Param Pujya Sant Rampal Ji Maharaj. I own a sweets shop in Najafgarh. On 19 May 2005 at 9:30 in the night, while at the shop I developed a severe stomach ache. My condition had become very bad because of pain. I reached home while doing jaap of the naam given by Guru Ji. As I entered into the house, I prostrated in reverence before the picture of Guru Ji in front of me. As I stood up after prostrating, I did not feel the stomach ache. Then I lay down on the cot. The messengers of Yam (Yamdoot) started going around me and frightening me. I fell unconscious in fear. Then the Yamdoots covered me with a white bed sheet and took me to Yamraj's court. In Yamraj's court, I saw that there was a queue. When my turn came, Yamraj said that throw him in the pond. When I looked at the pond,

I saw that it was full of crocodiles. I became frightened on seeing the crocodiles. At that time, I thought of my Param Pujya Gurudev Sant Rampal Ji Maharaj. At that time, the messengers of Dharmraj were ready to throw me in the pond. I called out my Guru Ji, "Oh Guru Ji, save me." Then I saw that my Guru Ji came in the form of God Kabir and took me out of the pond even before falling. Yamraj fell in the feet of God Kabir and prostrated (Dandwat Pranaam) before Him. Then Guru Ji appeared in his form and said to me that why are you feeling scared now; now I am with you. Then my fear was dispelled. Dharmraj argued with Guru Ji that why are you saving him again and again. He is my food. You have also saved him twice before from dying. On the first occasion, even on a head-on collision between a scooter and a jeep, I did not get a single graze. And on the second occas[illegible] motor cycle skidded and I fell under a moving truck. Gurudev Ji saved me from under that truck.

Then Gurudev Ji said to Dharmraj, "He had done my bhakti in the previous birth, therefore I saved him." Then Dharmraj said, "Why did you save him this time, even when I had got his naam disconnected." Then Guru Ji said, "You had got his naam disconnected; he did not disconnect it wilfully. Therefore I saved him, he does my worship." Then Kaal said that I will see for how long you will save him. Then Guru Ji said that I am with him every moment; you can not cause him any harm.

Then Satgurudev Ji said to Dharmraj, "If you cause him any trouble this time, then I will make your state worse than what you do to other people."

After that Satgurudev Ji brought me down from Dharmraj's court and said to me that tell your family members as soon as possib[illegible] that you are fine, and to take you home. Two doctors had alre[illegible] refused saying that it is out of our hands. My family members w[illegible] taking me to the P.G.I.M.S. hospital. I said to my family membe[illegible] that take me home as soon as possible; I am absolutely fine. Those who were with me were quite surprised that he had died, how come he regained consciousness? How is he talking like this? When my family members were returning home from midway, I saw Satguru Dev Ji sitting on a lotus flower. Sometimes he was being visible in

Now if we trust that this incident is absolutely right then we have to admit 2 things:-

1. Beside taking the Namdaan(Baptism) from Rampal in this Life and previous birth, a person still faced the Dharmaraj or Death or kal niranjan. Does that mean that Namdan is totally worthless??

2. Beside taking the Namdaan(Baptism) in his previous life, this man had a Rebirth again. But isn't the Gyan Ganga himself claim that rebirth is due to absence of Namdaan and hence getting caught by Kaal niranjan. Doesn't this point also prove Naamdan useless.

Once a Cult member tried to counter this statement by saying that because this man hasn't got Saranam or third level, that's why he had to face this incident?

But as we already know that Third level or Saarnam can only be given by Rampal himself and to only those who had proved worthy.. which means all those who is in level 1 and level 2 are prone to Kaal niranjan and rampal is in Jail right now. So each cult members will go to Kaal niranjan
😂😂😂😂😂😂🤦🤦🤦🤦🤦

In the end we can see that how Rampal Cult use greed and fear to gain control over mass.

Chapter 11: Exposing the Forgery done in Bhgawdgeeta by cult

We have talked about every aspect and element of Rampal Cult till now.

We will now discuss over the Sacred Book of Hinduism Bhagwad Geeta from which Rampal cult has derived many misleading and forged facts to prove their cult Mythology.

We have already discussed about Bhagwad geeta and Its connection to Sankhya Philosophy.

First we will discuss the claim of Trinity of Rampal cult in Bhagwad Geeta.

As we have already discussed that Rampal Cult believe in three entities I.e. Kal niranjan aka death aka Kshar Purush, then Akshar Purush aka middle one and last is Cult God Kabir.

Cult Book Gyan Ganga on page number 8 and 9 that there are three Purush Mentioned in Geeta on Chapter 8 Verse number 3 and 4.

son, who consumes tobacco, emits smoke on smoking hukka, beed or cigarette, then that smoke entering into the bodies of his small children causes damage. Then those children adopt vices quickly, and their health also deteriorates.

Definition of Incarnation

The meaning of "Incarnation (Avtaar)" is "to descend from a higher place to a lower place". Especially, this auspicious word is used for those supreme souls who perform some remarkable activities on earth; who are considered to be sent by God or is considered to be the arrival of God Himself.

In Shrimadbhagvat Gita Adhyay 15 Shlok 1 to 4 and 16-17, there is knowledge of three Purushs (Gods).

1. Kshar Purush, who is also called Brahm; the mantra of whose worship is 'Om'. Its evidence is in Gita Adhyay 8 Shlok 13.

2. Akshar Purush, who is also called ParBrahm; the mantra of whose worship is 'Tat' which is coded. Evidence is in Gita Adhyay 17 Shlok 23.

3. Uttam Purush tu anyaH = Supreme Purush God is someone

else other than the two abovementioned Purushs (Kshar Purush and Akshar Purush). He is Param Akshar Purush, about whom in the answer of Gita Adhyay 8 Shlok 1, it is stated in Adhyay 8 Shlok 3 that He is Param Akshar Brahm. His jaap is 'Sat', which is coded. By the attainment of this very Supreme God, a worshipper will attain supreme peace and eternal supreme abode. Evidence is in Gita Adhyay 18 Shlok 62. This Supreme God (Param Akshar Brahm) is distinct from the Speaker of the knowledge of Gita. To gain further knowledge, please obtain book "Gyan Ganga" from Satlok Ashram, Barwala. Incarnations are of two types as stated above. Now you have come to know that there are chiefly three Purushs (Gods), who have already been mentioned above. Mainly two Gods play a role for us.

1. Kshar Purush (Brahm) - who calls himself Kaal in Gita Adhyay 11 Shlok 32.

2. Param Akshar Purush (Param Akshar Brahm) - regarding whom there is mention in Gita Adhyay 8 Shlok 3 and 8, 9, 10; Gita Adhyay 18 Shlok 62, and Adhyay 15 Shlok 1 to 4 and 17.

Information about Incarnations of Brahm (Kaal)

Gita Adhyay 4 Shlok 7

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत।
अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम्। ७ ।

Yadaa, yadaa, hi, dharmasya, glaaniH, bhavti, bharat,

Abhyutthaanam , adharmasya, tadaa, aatmaanm , srjaami, aham 7

Translation: (Bharat) Oh Bharat! (yadaa, yadaa) whenever (dharmasya) of righteousness (glaaniH) decline and (adharmasya) unrighteousness (abhyutthaanam) rise (bhavti) occurs (tadaa) then-then (hi) only (aham) I (aatmaanam) my part incarnation (srjaami) create. (7)

And also on 83 and 84 page of Gyan Ganga.

Gita Chapter 15 Verse 16

Dwau, imau, purushau, loke, ksharH, ch, aksharH, ev, ch,
KsharH, sarvani, bhootani, kootasthH, aksharH, uchyate ||16||

Translation: (*Loke*) in this world (*dwau*) two types of (*KsharH*) mortal (*ch*) and (*AksharH*) immortal (*purushau*) Gods (*ev*) likewise (*imau*) in the loks of these two Gods (*sarvani*) all (*bhootani*) the bodies of the living beings (*ksharH*) mortal (*ch*) and (*kootasthH*) the soul (*aksharH*) immortal (*uchyate*) is said to be.

Translation: In this world, there are two types of Gods, Kshar (Mortal) and Akshar (Immortal). Likewise, in the loks of these two Gods, the bodies of all the living beings are said to be mortal and the soul, immortal.

Gita Chapter 15 Verse 17

UttamH, PurushH, tu, anyaH, Parmatma, iti, udahrtH,
YaH, loktryam, aavishya, bibharti, avyyaH, iishwarH ||17||

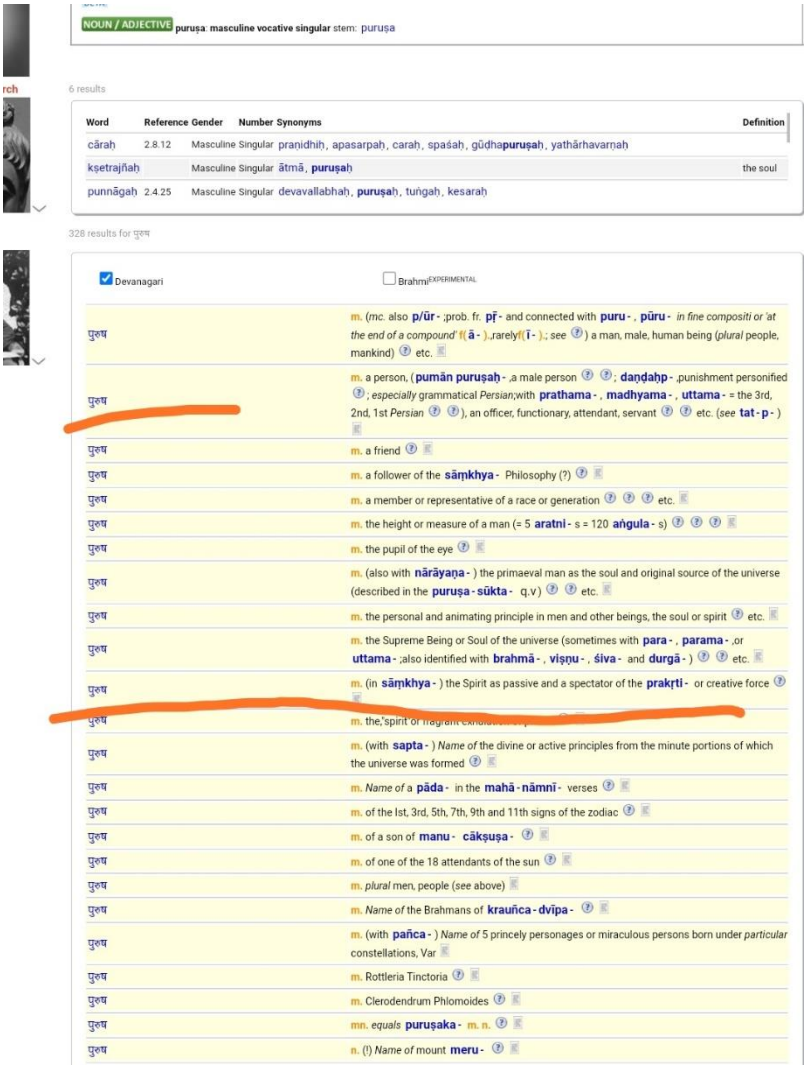
Translation: (*UttamH*) Supreme (*PurushH*) God (*tu*) however (*anyaH*) is someone else other than the two aforesaid Gods "Kshar Purush and Akshar Purush" (*iti*) in reality this (*Parmatma*) God

(*udahrtH*) is called (*yaH*) who (*loktryam*) into the three loks (*aavishya*) entering (*bibharti*) maintains / sustains everyone and (*avyyaH*) eternal (*iishwarH*) is Ishwar (is greatest among the gods i.e. is the Almighty God).

Translation: The Supreme God is, however, someone else other than the two aforesaid Gods "Kshar Purush and Akshar Purush". In reality, He is called God/Parmatma, who by entering into the three loks, nurtures and protects everyone, and is Eternal God (the greatest among the gods i.e. is the Almighty God).

The very first thing to understand here is that Purush word is never called as God in Geeta or in any scripture.

See the below meaning of Purush.



NOUN / ADJECTIVE puruṣa: masculine vocative singular stem: puruṣa

6 results

Word	Reference	Gender	Number	Synonyms	Definition
cāraḥ	2.8.12	Masculine	Singular	praṇidhiḥ, apasarpaḥ, caraḥ, spaśaḥ, gūḍhapuruṣaḥ, yathārhavarṇaḥ	
kṣetrajñaḥ		Masculine	Singular	ātmā, puruṣaḥ	the soul
punnāgaḥ	2.4.25	Masculine	Singular	devavallabhaḥ, puruṣaḥ, tuṅgaḥ, kesaraḥ	

328 results for पुरुष

Devanagari Brahmi EXPERIMENTAL

पुरुष	m. (*mc.* also **pū́r-** ;prob. fr. **pṝ-** and connected with **puru-** , **pūru-** *in fine compositi or 'at the end of a compound'* f(**ā-**),rarely(**ī-**).; *see*) a man, male, human being (*plural* people, mankind) etc.
पुरुष	m. a person, (**pumān puruṣaḥ-** ,a male person ; **daṇḍaḥp-** ,punishment personified ; *especially* grammatical *Persian*;with **prathama-** , **madhyama-** , **uttama-** = the 3rd, 2nd, 1st *Persian*), an officer, functionary, attendant, servant etc. (*see* **tat-p-**)
पुरुष	m. a friend
पुरुष	m. a follower of the **sāṃkhya-** Philosophy (?)
पुरुष	m. a member or representative of a race or generation etc.
पुरुष	m. the height or measure of a man (= 5 **aratni-** s = 120 **aṅgula-** s)
पुरुष	m. the pupil of the eye
पुरुष	m. (also with **nārāyaṇa-**) the primaeval man as the soul and original source of the universe (described in the **puruṣa-sūkta-** q.v.) etc.
पुरुष	m. the personal and animating principle in men and other beings, the soul or spirit etc.
पुरुष	m. the Supreme Being or Soul of the universe (sometimes with **para-** , **parama-** ,or **uttama-** ;also identified with **brahmā-** , **viṣṇu-** , **śiva-** and **durgā-**) etc.
पुरुष	m. (in **sāṃkhya-**) the Spirit as passive and a spectator of the **prakṛti-** or creative force
पुरुष	m. the 'spirit' or fragrant exhalation
पुरुष	m. (with **sapta-**) *Name of* the divine or active principles from the minute portions of which the universe was formed
पुरुष	m. *Name of* a **pāda-** in the **mahā-nāmnī-** verses
पुरुष	m. of the Ist, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th signs of the zodiac
पुरुष	m. of a son of **manu-** **cākṣuṣa-**
पुरुष	m. of one of the 18 attendants of the sun
पुरुष	m. *plural* men, people (*see* above)
पुरुष	m. *Name of* the Brahmans of **krauñca-dvīpa-**
पुरुष	m. (with **pañca-**) *Name of* 5 princely personages or miraculous persons born under *particular* constellations, Var
पुरुष	m. Rottleria Tinctoria
पुरुष	m. Clerodendrum Phlomoides
पुरुष	mn. *equals* **puruṣaka-** m. n.
पुरुष	n. (!) *Name of* mount **meru-**

When purush word is never associated with god (beside sankhya philosophy where it is said as consciousness not a god) rather it's correct meaning is male , why cult is forcefully calling purush a god???

Let us First see that Shlok and do word by word translation of it.

□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□ □ | □□□□: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ || 16||

□□□ (two) □□□ (these) □□□□□□ (Purush) □□□□ (in this world)
□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (perishable and imperishable) □□ (indeed)
□ (and) |
□□□□ : (perishable) □□□□□□□ (every) □□□□□□ (being)
□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (soul is imperishable) □□□□□□ (called as) || 16||

Translation: There are two kinds of beings in creation, the kṣhar (perishable) and the akṣhar (imperishable). The perishable are all beings in the material realm and imperishable is the soul.

Now here Rampal cult found the Word Kshar(or perishable) and attached that word to Kshar purush myth, but they have neglected that there is only one word Kshar and that too with word Bhoot which literally means body in sanskrit. Please see below screenshot.

भूत	n.	bhUta	well-being
भूत	n.	bhUta	welfare
भूत	n.	bhUta	spirit
भूत	m.	bhUta	son
भूत	adj.	bhUta	purified
भूत	n.	bhUta	prosperity
भूत	adj.	bhUta	proper
भूत	adj.	bhUta	present
भूत	n.	bhUta	one of the 5 elements
भूत	adj.	bhUta	mixed or joined with
भूत	n.	bhUta	imp
भूत	m.	bhUta	great devotee or ascetic
भूत	n.	bhUta	goblin
भूत	n.	bhUta	ghost of a deceased person
भूत	adj.	bhUta	fit
भूत	adj.	bhUta	existing
भूत	n.	bhUta	element
भूत	n.	bhUta	demon

Hence here Kshar Purush are beings or Body, not Kal niranjan a deity. Sone material bodies are perishable , hence geeta call them as perishable.

Even if we believe in a silly point of view by Cult members, then there is mentioned that every(□□□□□□□) being, which clearly mentioned more than one Kshar Purush, which can not be kaal niranjan of Rampal mythology as he is only one. So how can this Kshar purush is many when he is only single??

Now see the translation of Word Kutstah (□□□□□□) which is according to geeta is Akshar Purush (imperishable purush).

कूटस्थ	m.	kUTastha	the supreme soul
कूटस्थ	adj.	kUTastha	unchangeable
कुतस्तराम्	ind.	kutastarAm	how? in what manner?
कूटस्थ	adj.	kUTastha	standing in a multitude of or in the midst of
कूटस्थ	adj.	kUTastha	standing at the top
कूटस्थ	n.	kUTastha	soul
कूटस्थ	m.n.	kUTastha	kind of perfume
कूटस्थ	adj.	kUTastha	keeping the highest position
कूटस्थ	adj.	kUTastha	uniform
कूटस्थ	adj.	kUTastha	immovable
कूटस्थ	adj.	kUTastha	changeless
कुतस्तम	adj.	kutastama	coming from whence
कूटस्थता	f.	kUTasthatA	uniformity
कूटस्थता	f.	kUTasthatA	unchangeableness

Here kutstah meaning is Soul, which clearly define the meaning of calling it imperishable.

This word meaning also debunk the claim of cult that here Akshar Purush is their Akshar purush who was created by Cult God Kabir Son Achint. But the question is how could Akshar Purush mentioned in Geeta is Akshar Purush of Cult. This Akshar or imperishable is soul here not a mythical deity...

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□□□□□–the Supreme; □□□□□–Divine Personality; □□–but; □□□□–besides; □□□□□□□□–the Supreme Soul; □□□–thus; □□□□□□□–is said; □:–who; □□□ □□□□–the three worlds; □□□□□□ enters; □□□□□□□–supports; □□□□□□□–indestructible; □□□□□–the controller

<u>Translation:</u> Besides these, is the Supreme Divine Personality, who is the indestructible Supreme Soul. He enters the three worlds as the unchanging controller and supports all living beings.

Here you can see that third purush, Uttam purush is the Supreme god, to which Cult Members says that this is our God Kabir, but there is no proof that Geeta supreme God is Kabir.

Even Cult members claims that these three lok to which Geeta God rules are their three lokasabha, but in reality these three lokas are Vedic three worlds, dyulok, antriksh and prithvi as mentioned in Purush sukta and vedic text as we discussed before.

We will now discuss about claim of Cult that Brahm is Kal niranjan or God of death in Geeta.

We can easily break this misconception that hindu concept of Brahm is not Kaal niranjan by proving from Geeta. Everywhere in the Bhagwad geeta you will always see that Brham is called as Imperishable or constant which is the real meaning of Brahm is. But as we already know that Kal niranjan is Perishable in Rampal Mythos.

Here are the some of Bhagwad geeta quote where Brahm is called as imperishable.

Geeta 4:31 Brahm is santan (ever remaining)

Geeta 5:19 Brahm is without flaw or dosh

Geeta 8:3 Brahm is Akshar (imperishable)

Geeta 8:13 Om is the word of One Akshar Brahm

Geeta 8:23-26 : those who go to brahm will be liberated and others will be reincarnated in this world.

Geeta 10:12-13 : you are the supreme brahm

Geeta 13:13 : Brahm is Beginning less.

If kaal niranjan is the brahm of Geeta, why he is saying in Geeta 7:29-30 and geeta 8:23-26 that to come know brham and liberate yourself from Death, which indeed prove that brahm is neither death nor he is perishable.

Another claim from Gyan Ganga that Krishna once said in Geeta 11 47 that none has seen my vishvaroop before that you, which is shown in geeta 11:32. But Krishna had already shown his form to Duryodhan and others in Duryodhan palace when Duryodhan tried to capture him. Cult members claims that this proves that Kaal niranjan had possessed the Krishna and then provoked him to convince arjun to declare war so that Kaal could feast on them..

Let us see the first scenario where Krishna show his form. The event was like this, the bad guy Duryodhan was constantly doing bad behaviour against his brothers pandavas and he even captured their lands and property with deciet. After that Krishna become a mediator and go to duryodhan to convince him not to declare war and only give 5 villages to Pandavas. Pandavas will not do the same and will live peacefully with 5 villages.

Please see this in below Screenshot.

"Who Delivered the Knowledge of Holy Gita Ji?"

The knowledge of Holy Gita ji was delivered at that time when the battle of Mahabharat was about to happen. Arjun had refused to fight. Why was the battle taking place? This battle cannot even be given the title of a religious battle (crusade) because it was a matter of division of wealth between two families. The division of property of Kauravs and Pandavs was not happening. Kauravs had even refused to give half of the kingdom to the Pandavs. God Shri Krishna ji went three times as a peace-messenger to intervene between the two sides. But both the sides were unrelentingly adamant. Shri Krishna ji also warned them of the catastrophic aftermaths of the war that who knows how many sisters will become widows and how many children will be orphaned. You will not gain anything, but heinous sin. No one knows who will die and who will live in the battle? When the third time Shri Krishna ji went for negotiation, both the sides showed the list of all the kings along with their armies on their sides, and said that these many kings are in our favour and these in ours. When Shri Krishna ji saw that both the sides are rigid and ready for the war, then Shri Krishna ji thought that there is one more trick; let me use that too today. Shri Krishna ji thought that may be Pandavs, because of being my relatives, are being adamant thinking that Shri Krishna ji is with us; we will certainly be victorious (because Shri Krishna ji's sister Subhadra was married to Shri Arjun ji). Shri Krishna ji said that on one side, there will be my entire army and on the other side, I. Besides this, I also pledge that I will not take up any arms. On hearing this announcement, the ground slipped from under Pandavs' feet. They felt that now our defeat is certain. Considering this, the five Pandavs went out of the assembly saying that let us think about it. After some time, they requested Shri Krishna ji to come out of the assembly. When Shri Krishna ji

[1] The interpersonal relationships of the previous and the future births

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came out, the Pandavs said, "Oh Lord! Get us five villages; we don't want war. Our self-esteem will also be maintained and as per your wish, the war will also be averted."

Shri Krishna ji was very pleased with this decision of Pandavs

Now wait here for a moment?? 😊😊😊

Gyan Ganga claim on page 9-10 that Krishna was agent of Kaal, then why did agent of Kaal tried to convince duryodhan for peace. Wouldn't it would be better that krishna would remain silent on this as there was a chance that Duryodhan would agree on this and not start a war????

Okay now further then duryodhan disagreed with krishana demand and tried to capture him so that he could bargain him with pandavas. Below is the screenshot from the Geeta press gorakhpur Short Mahabharat chapter Udyog parva, where krishna showed his form.

श्रीकृष्णका तिरस्कार करके इन्हें कैद करनेका विचार कर रहे हैं ! किंतु ये नहीं जानते कि आगके पास जाते ही जैसे पतंगे नष्ट हो जाते हैं, उसी तरह श्रीकृष्णके पास पहुँचते

मधु-कैटभ और हयग्रीवादि अनेकों दैत्योंको पछाड़ चुके हैं। ये सम्पूर्ण प्रवृत्तियोंके प्रेरक हैं, किंतु स्वयं किसीकी भी प्रेरणासे कोई काम नहीं करते। ये ही सकल पुरुषार्थोंके

उद्योगपर्व] दुर्योधनकी कुमन्त्रणा, भगवान्‌का विश्वरूपदर्शन और कौरवसभासे प्रस्थान ५४५

कारण हैं। ये जो कुछ करना चाहें वही काम अनायास कर सकते हैं। तुम्हें इनके प्रभावका पता नहीं है। देखो, यदि तुम इनका तिरस्कार करनेका साहस करोगे तो उसी प्रकार तुम्हारा नाम-निशान मिट जायगा, जैसे अग्निमें गिरकर पतंगा नष्ट हो जाता है।

विदुरजीका वक्तव्य समाप्त होनेपर भगवान् कृष्णने कहा—'दुर्योधन ! तुम जो अज्ञानवश यह समझते हो कि मैं अकेला हूँ और मुझे दबाकर कैद करना चाहते हो, सो याद रखो, समस्त पाण्डव और वृष्णि तथा अन्धकवंशीय यादव भी यहीं हैं। ये ही नहीं, आदित्य, रुद्र, वसु और समस्त महर्षिगण भी यहीं मौजूद हैं।' ऐसा कहकर शत्रुदमन श्रीकृष्णने अट्टहास किया। बस, तुरंत ही उनके सब अङ्गोंमें बिजली-सी कान्तिवाले अङ्गुष्ठाकार सब देवता दिखायी देने

लगे। उनके ललाटदेशमें ब्रह्मा, वक्षःस्थलमें रुद्र, भुजाओंमें लोकपाल और मुखमें अग्निदेव थे। आदित्य, साध्य, वसु, अश्विनीकुमार, इन्द्रके सहित मरुद्गण, विश्वेदेव तथा यक्ष, गन्धर्व और राक्षस—ये सब उनके शरीरसे अभिन्न जान पड़ते थे। उनकी दोनों भुजाओंसे बलभद्र और अर्जुन प्रकट हुए। उनमें धनुर्धर अर्जुन दाहिनी ओर और हलधर बलराम बायीं ओर थे। भीम, युधिष्ठिर और नकुल-सहदेव उनके पृष्ठभागमें थे तथा प्रद्युम्नादि अन्धक और वृष्णिवंशी यादव अस्त्र-शस्त्र लिये उनके आगे दीख रहे थे। उस समय श्रीकृष्णके अनेकों

भुजाएँ दिखायी देती थीं। उनमें वे शङ्ख, चक्र, गदा, शक्ति, शार्ङ्ग धनुष, हल और नन्दक खड्ग लिये हुए थे। उनके नेत्र, नासिका और कर्णरन्ध्रोंसे बड़ी भीषण आगकी लपटें तथा रोमकूपोंमेंसे सूर्यकी-सी किरणें निकल रही थीं।

श्रीकृष्णके इस भयंकर रूपको देखकर सब राजाओंने भयभीत होकर नेत्र मूँद लिये। केवल द्रोणाचार्य, भीष्म, विदुर, सञ्जय और ऋषिलोग ही उसका दर्शन कर सके; क्योंकि भगवान्‌ने उन्हें दिव्य दृष्टि दे दी थी। सभाभवनमें भगवान्‌का यह अद्भुत कृत्य देखकर देवताओंकी दुन्दुभियोंका शब्द होने लगा तथा आकाशसे पुष्पोंकी झड़ी लग गयी। तब राजा धृतराष्ट्रने कहा, 'कमलनयन ! सारे संसारके हितकर्ता आप ही हैं, अतः आप हमपर कृपा कीजिये। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस समय मुझे दिव्य नेत्र प्राप्त हों; मैं केवल आपहीके दर्शन करना चाहता हूँ, फिर किसी दूसरेको देखनेकी मेरी इच्छा नहीं है।' इसपर भगवान् श्रीकृष्णने कहा, 'कुरुनन्दन तुम्हारे अदृश्यरूपसे दो नेत्र हो जायँ।' जब सभामें बैठे हुए राजा और ऋषियोंने देखा कि महाराज धृतराष्ट्रको नेत्र प्राप्त हो गये हैं तो उन्हें बड़ा ही आश्चर्य हुआ और वे श्रीकृष्णकी स्तुति करने लगे। उस समय पृथ्वी डगमगाने लगी, समुद्रमें खलबली पड़ गयी और सब राजा भौचक्के-से रह गये। फिर भगवान्‌ने उस स्वरूपको तथा अपनी दिव्य, अद्भुत और चित्र-विचित्र मायाको समेट लिया। इसके पश्चात् वे ऋषियोंसे आज्ञा ले सात्यकि और कृतवर्माका हाथ पकड़े सभाभवनसे चल दिये। उनके चलते ही नारदादि ऋषि भी अन्तर्धान हो गये।

श्रीकृष्णको जाते देख राजाओंके सहित सब कौरव भी उनके पीछे-पीछे चलने लगे। किंतु श्रीकृष्णने उन राजाओंकी ओर कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया। इतनेहीमें दारुक उनका दिव्य रथ सजाकर ले आया। भगवान् रथपर सवार हुए। उनके साथ ही महारथी कृतवर्मा भी चढ़ता दिखायी दिया। इस प्रकार जब वे जाने लगे तो महाराज धृतराष्ट्रने कहा, 'जनार्दन ! पुत्रोंपर मेरा बल कितना काम करता है—यह आपने प्रत्यक्ष ही देख लिया। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि किसी प्रकार कौरव-पाण्डवोंमें मेल हो जाय और इसके लिये प्रयत्न भी करता हूँ। किंतु अब मेरी दशा देखकर आप मुझपर संदेह न करें।'

इसपर भगवान् कृष्णने राजा धृतराष्ट्र, द्रोणाचार्य, भीष्म, विदुर, कृपाचार्य और बाह्लीकसे कहा—'इस समय कौरवोंकी सभामें जो कुछ हुआ है, वह आपने प्रत्यक्ष देख लिया तथा यह बात भी आप सबके सामनेहीकी है कि

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Here we will translate this screenshot into english:-

After the end of vidur speech, Lord Krishna said, "Duryodhan, if you think in ignorance that I am alone and can be easily captured that all Pandavas and My yadav Kins are also here. Also all aditya, vasu, Rishis and others are also here."

Hence saying this Foeslayer Lord krishna start laughing and then in his body all personalities start visible in the ***size of thumb(□□□□□□□□□□□□) .*** *In his forehead, was brahma, in his chest*

was rudra, lokpal was in his arms and Fire in his mouth. His both arms were Arjuna and Balram. He was with many arms with Holding divine weapons.

So these were the reference from Mahabharat where you can notice that Krishna form is shorter with some deities and balram arjun were showing in his body.

Now let us see the Geeta reference of Vishvaroop.

This reference starts from Geeta chapter 11 verse number 9.

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<u>Translation</u> : In that cosmic form, Arjun saw unlimited faces and eyes, decorated with many celestial ornaments and wielding many kinds of divine weapons. He wore many garlands on his body and was anointed with many sweet-smelling heavenly fragrances. He revealed himself as the wonderful and infinite Lord whose face is everywhere.(11)

If a thousand suns were to blaze forth together in the sky, they would not match the splendor of that great form. (12)

There Arjun could see the totality of the entire universe established in one place, in that body of the God of gods.(13)

Here you can see the difference in the form seen before and afterwards. One big difference is that Krishna showed only a small version of Vishvaroop with lesser deity and others in Duryodhan palace but in Battlefield, krishna showed a mega version of vishvaroop in which all is huge and with no beginning and end showing.

That will be sufficient to understand why krishna says that none has seen my form before you like this. But as usual cult members are preaching this instance as Krishna didn't knew about his form second time and it was Kaal, second time.

Now we will come to the next and last claim of gyan ganga is that Gyan Speech giver is none other than Kaal niranjan as Geeta speech giver call himself as Kaal in Geeta 11:32.

stay composed after seeing your dreadful appearance."

In Adhyay 11 Shlok 47, Kaal, the God narrating Holy Gita ji, is saying, "Oh Arjun! This is my real 'Kaal' appearance, which nobody has seen before you."

One fact that has been proved from the aforesaid explanation is that in Kaurav's assembly, Shri Krishna ji had shown the 'Viraat' (huge) form and here in the battlefield, Kaal (by entering into Shri Krishna ji's body like a ghost) had shown his 'Viraat' form. Otherwise, he would not have said that nobody has seen this 'Viraat' form before, except you, because Shri Krishna ji had already shown his 'Viraat' form in Kaurav's assembly.

Secondly, this has been proved that the narrator of Holy Gita ji is Kaal (Brahm / Jyoti Niranjan), and not Shri Krishna ji because Shri Krishna never said before that I am Kaal and never said afterwards that I am Kaal. Shri Krishna ji can not be Kaal; men and women from far-off places used to long for a sight of his.

Note: - What is 'Viraat' form?

Viraat form: - If, during daytime or in a moonlit night, when your body's shadow is small, nearly the size of your body or slightly bigger, you gaze at the area of the chest of that shadow for two minutes, even if your eyes water, and then look at the sky ahead; you will see your own 'Viraat' form which will be white in colour and touching the sky. Likewise, every human being has his 'Viraat' form. But those, whose power of bhakti (worship) is more, their light becomes equally stronger.

Now first we will see the shlok 11:32 of Geeta.

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□□□ (?????) □□□□□ (i am) □□□ (world) □□□□□□□□ (the source of destruction of the worlds)
□□□□□□□□□–mighty; □□□□□–the worlds; □□□□□□□□–annihilation; □□–this world; □□□□□□□–participation; □□–without; □□□–even; □□□□–you; □ □□□□□□□□□□□–shall not

cease to exist; □□□□□–all; □□–who; □□□□□□□□–arrayed; □□□□□ □□□□□□□–in the opposing army; □□□□ the warriors

So here cult members start dancing and celebrating that Geeta Speech giver is calling himself as Kaal and he is Kaal niranjan??

But what do the Kaal really means in Sanskrit?

Let's see from various dictionary.

Here is the popular Sanskrit to english Dictionary in which Word kaal meaning is time or calculation.

Shocking!!!!

Let us see more!!

काल	m. (3. **kal -** ,"to calculate or enumerate"), [ifc. f(**ā -**).], a fixed or right point of time, a space of time, time (in general) etc.
काल	m. the proper time or season for (*genitive case dative case locative case*,in *compound*, *infinitive mood*,or *Potential* with **yad -** *exempli gratia, 'for example'* **kālaḥ prasthānasya -** or **nāya -** or **ne -** ,time for departure; **kriyā - kāla -** ,time for action ; **nāyaṃ kālo vilambitum -** ,this is not the time to delay ; **kālo yad bhuñjīta bhavān -** ,it is time for you to eat) etc.
काल	m. occasion, circumstance
काल	m. season etc.
काल	m. meal-time (twice a day, hence **ubhau kālau -** ,"in the morning and in the evening" ; **ṣaṣṭhe kāle -** ,"in the evening of the third day" ; **ṣaṣṭhānna - kāla -** ,"one who eats only at the sixth meal-time, *id est* who passes five meals without eating and has no meal till the evening of the third day " ;or without **anna -** *exempli gratia, 'for example'* **caturtha - kālam -** ,"at the fourth meal-time *id est* at the evening of the second day ")
काल	m. hour (hence **ṣaṣṭhe kāle 'hnaḥ -** ,"at the sixth hour of the day, *id est* at noon ")
काल	m. a period of time, time of the world (*equals* **yuga -**)
काल	m. measure of time, prosody
काल	m. a section, part
काल	m. the end
काल	m. death by age

Here is the Monier Famous Sanksrit-english dictionary and here again Kaal meaning is time.

of Durgā),' N. of an Upa-purāṇa. **—mukha,** m., N. of a Rakshas, R. iii, 29, 30. **—rahasya,** n., N. of a work. **—vrata,** n., N. of a ceremony, KālP. **Kālikāśrama,** m., N. of a hermitage, MBh. xiii, 1710. **Kālikā-stotra,** n., N. of a Stotra. **Kālikōpanishad,** f., N. of an Upanishad. **Kālikōpapurāṇa,** n. = *kālikā-pur°*.

Kālikeya, mfn. relating to Kālikā, BrahmaP.

Kāli-tarā, f. (compar.), Pāṇ. v, 3, 55, Pat.

Kāliman, *ā*, m. blackness, Śiś. iv, 57; Hit. &c.

Kāliṇ-manyā, f. thinking oneself to be Kāli, Pāṇ. vi, 3, 66, Kāś.

Kāliya, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga (inhabiting the Yamunā, slain by Kṛishṇa, also written *kālīya*, VP.), MBh.; Hariv. &c. **—jit,** m. 'destroyer of Kāliya,' N. of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu, L. **—damana,** m. id., L.

Kāliyaka, *am*, n. (= *kālīyaka*) a yellow fragrant wood (perhaps sandal-wood or Agallochum), L.

Kālila, mfn., gaṇa *picchādi*.

Kālī (f. of 1. *kāla*, q. v.) **—kula-sarvasva,** n., N. of a work. **—krama,** m. = *kālikā-kr°*. **—tattva,** n., N. of a work. **—tanaya,** m. 'son (or favourite) of Durgā,' a buffalo, L.; (cf. *kaṇṭhakālī-t°*.) **—tantra,** n., N. of a Tantra. **—purāṇa,** n. 'the Purāṇa of Kālī,' N. of an Upa-purāṇa. **—mantra,** *avas*, m. pl., N. of certain mystical prayers. **—māhātmya,** n. = *devī-māh°*. **—mukha,** *ī*, m. pl., N. of a religious sect; (cf. *kālī-m°*.) **—yantra,** n., N. of a Yantra. **—rahasya,** n., N. of a work. **—vilāsa-tantra,** n. id. **—vilāsin,** m. 'the husband of Kālī,' a form of Śiva, Das. **—samastamantra,** m., N. of a Mantra. **—sahasra-nāman,** n., N. of a work. **—sāra-tantra,** n. id. **—hṛidaya,** n. id. **Kāly-upanishad,** f., N. of an Up.

Kāliya, *as*, m. = *kālīya*; (*am*), n. a dark kind of sandal-wood, Suśr. **—damana,** m. = *kāliya-jit*, Gal. **—mardana,** m. id., Gal.

Kāliyaka, *am*, n. = *kāliyaka*, MBh.; R.; Suśr. &c.; (*as, am*), m. n. a kind of turmeric (Curcuma xanthorrhiza), L.; (*as*), m., N. of a Nāga (different fr. Kāliya), MBh. i, 1555.

1. **Kāleya,** *am*, n. (fr. 1. *kāla*), the liver, L.; a yellow fragrant wood, Kum. vii, 9; saffron, L.

2. **Kāleya,** *as*, m. (metron. fr. *kālī*), N. of a Nāga (= Kāliya), L.; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a family of Daityas, MBh. iii; BhP.

Kāleyaka, *as*, m. the plant Curcuma xanthorrhiza, L.; a particular part of the intestines (different fr. the liver), Suśr.; a disease like jaundice, Suśr.; a dog (for *kaul°*), Hcar.; (*am*), n. a fragrant wood, R.

काल 2. *kāla*, *as*, m. (√3. *kal*, 'to calculate or enumerate'), [ifc. f. *ā*, RPrāt.], a fixed or right point of time, a space of time, time (in general), AV. xix, 53 & 54; ŚBr. &c.; the proper time or season for (gen., dat., loc., in comp., inf., or Pot. with *yad*, e. g. *kālaḥ prasthānasya* or *°nāya* or *°ne*, time for departure; *kriyā-kāla*, time for action, Suśr.; *idyam kālo vilambitum*, this is not the time to delay, Nal.; *kālo yad bhuñjīta bhavān*, it is time for you to eat, Pāṇ. iii, 3, 168, Kāś.), ŚBr.; MBh. &c.; occasion, circumstance, MBh. xii, 2950; Mṛicch.; season, R. &c.; meal-time (twice a day, hence *ubhau kālau*, 'in the morning and in the evening,' MBh. i, 4623; *shashṭhe kāle*, 'in the evening of the third day,' MBh.; *shashṭhānna-kāla*, 'one who eats only at the sixth meal-time, i. e. who passes five meals without eating and has no meal till the evening of the third day,' Mn. xi, 200; or without *anna*, e. g. *caturtha-kālam*, 'at the fourth meal-time, i. e. at the evening of the second day,' Mn. xi, 109); hour (hence *shashṭhe kāle 'hnaḥ*, 'at the sixth hour of the day, i. e. at noon,' Vikr.); a period of time, time of the world (= *yuga*), Rājat.; measure of time, prosody, Prāt.; Pāṇ.; a section, part, VPrāt.; the end, ChUp.; death by age, Suśr.; time (as leading to events, the causes of which are imperceptible to the mind of man), destiny, fate, MBh.; R. &c.; time (as destroying all things), death, time of death (often personified and represented with the attributes of Yama, regent of the dead, or even identified with him: hence *kālam* √*i* or *kālaṃ* √*kṛi*, 'to die,' MBh. &c.; *kāla* in this sense is frequently connected with *antaka*, *mṛityu*, e. g. *abhy-adhāvata prajāḥ kāla ivāntakaḥ*, 'he attacked the people like Time the destroyer,' R. iii, 7, 9; cf. *kālāntaka*; *kāla* personified is also a Devarshi in Indra's court, and a son of Dhruva, MBh. i, 2585; Hariv.; VP.); (*am*), acc. ind. for a certain time (e. g. *mahāntaṃ kālam*, for a long time, Pañcat.); *nitya-k°*, constantly, always, Mn. ii, 58 & 73; *dīrgha-k°*, during a long time, Mn. viii, 145; (*ena*), instr. ind. in the course of time, Mn. ix, 246; MBh. &c.; with *gacchatā*, id., VP.; *dīrghena kālena*, during a long time, MBh.; after a long time, R. i, 45, 40; *kālena mahatā* or *bahunā*, id.; (*āt*), abl. ind. in the course of time, Mn. viii, 251; *kālasya dīrghasya* or *mahataḥ*, id., Mn.; MBh. &c.; *kasya-cit kālasya*, after some time, MBh. i, 5299; Hariv.; (*é*), loc. ind. in time, seasonably, RV. x, 42, 9; ŚBr.; (cf. *a-kāle*); *kāle gacchati*, in the course of time; *kāle yāte*, after some time; *kāle kāle*, always in time, MBh. i, 1680; Ragh. iv, 6; [cf. κήρ; Lat. *calen-dæ*; Hib. *ceal*, 'death and everything terrible.'] **—karaṇa,** n. appointing or fixing a time. **—karman,** n. 'time's act,' death, R. vi, 72, 11. **—kalpa,** mfn. like death, fatal, deadly. **—kāra,** mfn. making or producing time, ŚvetUp. **—kārita,** mfn. effected or brought about by or in time; (cf. *kāla-kṛita*.) **—kuṇṭha,** m., N. of Yama, L. **—2. -kūṭa,** m. id., L.; (for 1. & 3. see p. 277, col. 1, and p. 279, col. 2.) **—kṛit,** m. 'producing the times, i. e. seasons,' the sun, L. **—kṛita,** mfn. produced by time, Suśr.; appointed (as to time), lent or deposited (by a giver) for a certain time, Yājñ. ii, 58; (*kāla-hārita*) Mn. viii, 348; (*as*), m. (= *-kṛit*) the sun, L.; time, L. **—kanmudī,** f., N. of a work. **—krama,** m. lapse of time, Kathās.; (*eṇa*), instr. ind. in process of time; (*āt*), abl. ind. id., Pañcat.; Kathās. **—kriyā,** f. 'fixing the times,' N. of a chapter of the Sūrya-siddhānta; death, Buddh. **—kshepa,** m. allowing time to pass away, delay, loss of time, Megh.; Pañcat. &c.; *a-kālakshepam*, ind. without delay, Śak. **—gata,** mfn. dead, Lalit. **—gati,** f. lapse of time, W. **—gupta,** m., N. of a Vaiśya, Daś. **—granthi,** m. 'a joint of time,' year, L. **—ghātin,** mfn. (said of a poison) killing in the course of time (i. e. by degrees, slowly), Suśr. **—cakra,** n. the wheel of time (time repeesented as a wheel which always turns round), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a given revolution of time, cycle [according to the Jainas, the wheel of time has twelve Aras or spokes and turns round once in 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years; cf. *avsa-sarpiṇī* and *ut-s°*]; the wheel of fortune (sometimes regarded as a weapon), R.; N. of a Tantra, Buddh.; (*as*), m., N. of the sun, MBh. iii, 151; *-jātaka*, n., *-prakāśa*, m., N. of works. **—codita,** mfn. summoned by Death; *-karmaṇ*, mfn. acting under the influence of fate. **—joshaka,** *ās*, m. pl., N. of a people (v. l. *°shika* and *-deyaka*), MBh. vi, 353; VP. **—jña,** mfn. knowing the fixed times or seasons, Mn. viii, 217; Ragh. xii, 33; (*as*), m. an astrologer, W.; a cook, L. **—jñāna,** n. knowledge of the fixed times or seasons, Jyot.; VP.; N. of several medical works (by Mallādeva, Śambū-nātha, and others). **—jñānin,** mfn. knowing the fixed times or seasons, L. **—tattvārṇava,** m. 'ocean of the truth of time,' N. of a work. **—tantra-kavi,** m. an astrologer. **—tara,** m. (compar.), Pāṇ. v, 3, 55, Pat. **—taraṅga,** m. the first part of the Smṛity-artha-sāgara by Nṛi-siṅha. **—tas,** ind. in the course of time, Kathās. vi, 101. **—2. -tā,** f. seasonableness, timeliness, Ghaṭ. **—tulya,** mfn. like death, deadly. **—toyaka,** see *-joshaka*. **—traya,** n. the three times, i. e. past, present, and future. **—tritaya,** n. id. **—daṇḍa,** m. the staff of death, death, MBh.; R. &c. **—damanī,** f. 'conquering Kāla,' N. of Durgā. **—dāsa,** m. = *tintiḍa* (?), L. **—divākara,** m., N. of a work. **—dūta,** m. the angel of death, Hcat.; an omen pointing to death, Kād. **—deśa-vibhāga,** m. the difference of time and locality, Suśr. **—dharma,** m. the law or rule or operation of time, death, dying, MBh.; Hariv.; R.; line of conduct suitable to any time or season; influence of time, seasonableness; effects suited to the time or season. **—dharman,** m. the law or operation of time, death, MBh.; Hariv. **—dhāraṇā,** f. 'prolongation of time,' a pause, RPrāt. **—2. -nara,** m. 'a time-man,' i. e. (in astrol.) the figure of a man's body on the various limbs of which the twelve signs of the zodiac are distributed for the purpose of foretelling future destinies, Comm. on VarBṛ. **—nātha,** m. 'the lord of time,' N. of Śiva, MBh. xii, 10368. **—nidhi,** m., N. of Śiva. **—niyoga,** m. 'time's ordinance,' fate, destiny, W. **—nirūpaṇa,** n. chronology. **—nirṇaya,** m. 'determination or fixing of times,' N. of a work (composed 1336 A. D., also called *kāla-mādhavīya*, by Mādhavācārya); *-candrikā*, *-dīpikā*, f., *-prakāśa*, m., *-śikshā*, f., *-siddhānta*, m., N. of works. **—nirvāha,** m. providing for daily wants. **—nemi,**

m. 'felly of
by Kṛishṇa
&c.; N. of
the Brāhm
m., N. of
-(*nemy-*)a
Kṛishṇa o
fellies of
-nemi,
tured by
ṭā), Mn. vi
destined to
Viśvā-mitr
ripening,'
m. standin
mented),
of time;
Hcat. **—pl**
-parīta, n
m. 'having
—purusl
a servant o
time-heap,
long time,
ening in tin
bhāta, n.
months foll
rūḍha, m
ripe. **—pri**
sun; *-mātā*
kāla), Utta
'time-devo
of time, Sā
—mayūk
—mahim
m., N. of
metrical ve
m., N. of a
—mūrti,
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na, n. id.,
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MBh. iii;
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and identif
MBh.; R.
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a Brāhman
104. **—ru**
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mfn. wearir
m. id., N. o
or with the
f., N. of a
—vikram
knowing th
ledge of th
P.) 'know
VarBṛS. **—**
ti, f. lapse
(scil. *rasa*)
—viprak
—vibhak
—vibhāg
veka, m., N
dhi, f. per
Mn. viii, 1
N. of a N
—vyāpin,
ta, n., N.
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ing for a lo
Mn. viii, 1
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16. **—saml**
panna, m

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हिन्दी

प्रकाशितकोशों से अर्थ

शब्दसागर

काल ^१ संज्ञा पुं॰ [सं॰]

१. समय । वक्त । वह संबंधसत्ता जिसके द्वारा, भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान आदि की प्रतीति होती है और एक घटना दूसरी से आगे, पीछे आदि समझी जाती है । विशेष—वैशेषिक में काल एक नित्य द्रव्य माना गया है और 'आगे' 'पीछे' 'साथ', धीरे,' जल्दी आदि उसके लिंग बतलाए गए हैं । संख्या, परिमाण, पृथकत्व, संयोग और विभाग उसके गुण कहे गए हैं । 'पर', 'अपर' आदि प्रत्ययों का भाव सर्वत्र सब प्रणियों में समान होता है, और इस परत्व, अपरत्व की उत्पत्ति में असमवयि कारण से से काल का संयोग होता है । इससे काल सबका कारण तथा व्यापक और एक मान गया है । उसकी अनेकता की प्रतीति केवल उपाधि से होती है । कोई कोई नैयायिक काल के 'खंडकाल' और 'महाकाल' दो भेद करते हैं । पदार्थों (ग्रहों आदि) की गति आदि से क्षण दंड, मास, वर्ष आदि का जिसमें व्यवहार होता है, वह खंडकाल है । और उसी का दूसरा नाम कालोपाधि है । जैन शास्त्रकार काल को एक अरूपी द्रव्य मानते हैं और उसकी उत्सर्पिणी और अवसर्पिणी दो गतियाँ कहते है । पाश्चात्य दार्शिनकों में लेबनीज काल को संबंधी की अव्यक्त भावना कहता है । कांट का मत है कि काल कोई स्वतंत्र बाह्य पदार्थ नहीं है, वह चित्तप्रयुक्त अवस्था है जो चित्त के अधीन है, वस्तु के अधीन नहीं । देश और काल वास्तव में मानसिक अवस्थाएँ हैं जिनसे संबद्ध सब कुछ देख पड़ता है । मुहा॰—काल काटना = समय बिताना । कालक्षेप करना = समय काटना । दिन बिताना । काल पाकर = (१) कुछ दिनों के पीछे । कुछ काल बीतने पर । जैसे,—काल पाकर उसका रंग बदल जायगा । (२) मरकर । मरने के बाद । उ॰—काल पाइ मुनि सुनु सोइराजा । भएउ निसाचर सहित समाजा ।—मानस, १ ।१७६ ।

So you can see that Geeta Speech giver is not calling himself death but Time or Fate

Here the real translation of Geeta Shlok 11:32 is quite relative that I am time, the mighty who will diminish these world and consider these foes of you already dead, so you just do your job.

Krishna or Geeta speech giver is only declaring that time is very mighty and that is only a figure of speech here. But rampal foolish cult members just cherrypick the word Kaal and derive the hindi language meaning of Kaal I.e. death.

Yes in hindi language Kaal literally and commonly means death, but as rampal and his mischievous cult always forged the fact, they have done the same here to mislead the people.

We will answer all question in a separate book named "Geeta, From the Mouth of a Fraud rampal".

Chapter 12: Counter questions : cult god Kabir

Till here we have proved And discussed evey point mentioned in Gyan Ganga.

Now we will start another counter questions chapter where we will discuss some logical question from Gyan Ganga over Cult God Kabir and try to show you how this character is not real at all but a creation of Rampal Mythology.

These questions are however based on the same logical wrong techniques which are used by Rampal cult, but these questions will surely make you debate with them.

Q1. According to the Gyan Ganga Page number , God Kabir came as jogjit to aid Prakriti when Kal nirnjan was doing obscene behaviour with her. Then he punished both of them and expelled them out of satlok realm.

Question is that when prakriti didn't had done anything wrong, why Kabir punished her alongside with the culprit. Did kabir didn't knew about her innocence or he did it for other reason?

In any way it proves that Kabir has no sense of Judgment....

Q2 Kabir has present himself in various forms in various avtaar. Let us assume it's right then!!!!

I. Why did Gyan Ganga say that Vamdev saint is Sat sukrut when he is never said by this name.

II. Vaamdeva is born out of mother womb as mentioned in Rigveda 4.27.1 but Gyan Ganga says that Cult god Kabir don't need a womb to

birth, also they give proof that supreme God birth with a body, not by natural process. Hence their claim that Vamdeva is Kabir is very wrong and lieful.

Question is why gyan Ganga is lying???

III. Kabir came as Saint muninder in treta yuga to Nal neel, hanuman and vibhishan. But as we already know that this claim is never proved that where is this character in Original ramayan..

IV. Gyan ganga claim that Nal neel was sick and they came to maninder Aka kabir but as we knew that in original ramayan there is no neel named character. Why gyan ganga is lying??

V. Gyan Ganga claim that It was Kabir aka Muninder who helped with providing floating stones to Vanar sena, but again this incident is extremely exaggerated and a clear lie. Why Gyan Ganga lie??

VI. Cult members preach that Sita provided Bangles to Hanuman for Ram but in Ramayan chapter Sunder kand, Sarga 65 Shlok 27, it is clearly mentioned that Hanuman received Chudamani or Hairclip from Seeta. Again a lie from gyan ganga..

VII. Kabir as Muninder is straightly an out of hindu text stories. Can cult members give any reference of it from any hindu text?????

Q3 Cult members says that Lord Kabir blessed Tamiur Lame and Sikandar lodhi due to mere a small help. Why Kabir , a so called Supreme god favoured Rapist and mass murderers?? Doesn't this prove that he support these crimes??

Q4 Kaal niranjan had vowed that he will never show his real face to anyone. Gyan Ganga ask to readers that god of this world also dont

show his real face to anyone. Hence it can be claimed that this world God is Kaal niranjan in reality.

But if we read the Gyan Ganga, we find that Even Cult God Kabir didn't show his real face to anyone. He always morphed his appearance to other body (many times jagjit and achint).

These are the notable reference of Cult God Kabir changing his appearance.

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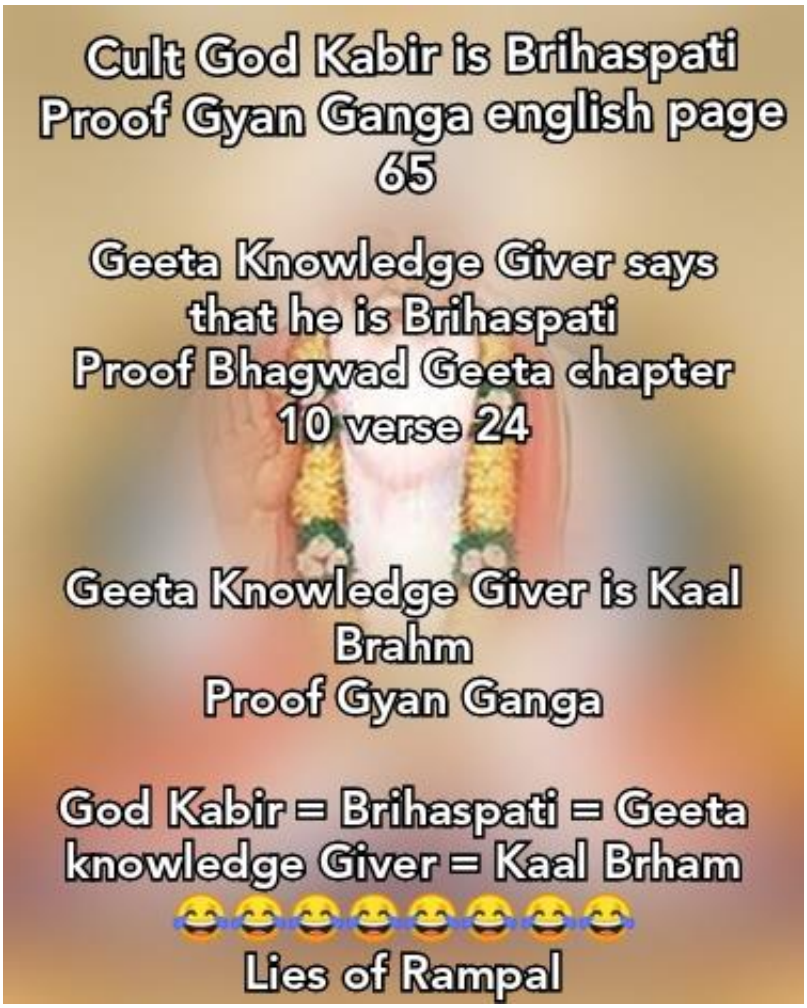
Beside these Cult God Kabir came as Al khidr to Moses and As Alive Pir to Taimur Lame

All these reference prove that all these traits are exactly same as Kaal niranjan as Kabir himself didn't show his real face to anyone...

Q5. Gyan Ganga is Brihaspati as mentioned on page number 64-65.

Geeta speech giver says that I am brihaspati.

Hence Kabir is Geeta speech giver and also geeta speech giver is said by cult members that he is Kal nirnajan. So evidently Kabir is Kal niranjan himself.



Q6 Quran Speech Giver Allah has 100 names out of which one name is Kabir. Also we can see that in quran there are many places where Allah is said to be Kabir. So it is evident that Quran Speech giver is also Kabir, it is he who gives order to fight with Kafirs, murder them and do Ghajwa against them.

Q7. Quran Speech giver says in quran Sura nisa verse 34 to beat women, in case of their inobedience and non cooperation. And also Allah is said to be kabir himself, it proves that Kabir gives order to beat women. Why Kabir is so Anti Women???

Q8. Kabir Created soul for what purpose?? If he created soul for his service or Devotion, then why did he let them go with Kal nirnjan??

Q9 Cult members claim that Kabir is omniscient and Hindu Trinity is not?? But as we know Kabir didn't knew that Kal nirnajn will go rouge and do wrong things in satlok?? Kabir also didn't knew that Taimur Lame will slaughter half of delhi citizen and so will his ancestors?? Kabir didn't knew about Ramapal conviction and don't save him till yet???

What kind of omniscient god is Kabir????

Q10 Real saint Kabir ji never said that his Poetry is Vedic or related to Vedas, then how come Rampal cult claim that his poetry set is 5th Veda??? And also how come the so called 5th vedas said by Kabir is in Khadi boli or Awadhi language and not in Sanskrit language??? Why did omniscient God Kabir didn't have knowledge of a simple language?????

Q11 cult members also claim that 5th veda was hidden by Kaal niranjan. What kind of weak god is kabir who can't save his message from Kal niranjan?

Q12. If vedic word Kavir is Kabir, then by this logic we should change whole of grammar of V to B in sanskrit ??? This is not acceptable as it is only a foolish attempt, because Kavir word is merged due to sanskrit grammar rules known as Sandhi.

Why did Cult is ignoring this simple thing???

Q13. If doing sexual activity in Satlok was bad, then why did Kabir let Akshar Purush do the same process repeat as same as Kal niranjan. Proof is in Gyan Ganga page number 56-59. This means that God Kabir unnecessary punish one for the same and other not??? Cult god kabir don't know how to justice???

Q14 Some Cult members are preaching these days that Rampal is also Avataar of Kabir. If that's is so then why Rampal can't save himself from Jail??

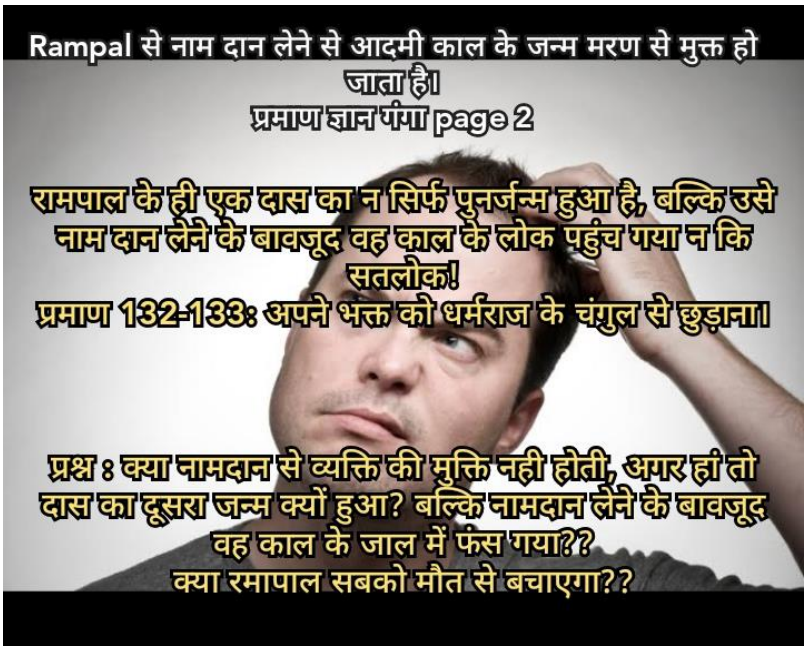
Rampal Cult claim that previously that happened too that saint are captured and sent to jail. But logic is not as it is obvious that not all jail goer are good or saint. Then how come Rampal who is convicted to many crimes is pious and clean?????

Q15 Rampal claims that only his Mantra Sarnaam will give redemption from Kaal nirnanajn realm, then why did he didn't provided Sarnaam to all his devotees? Mostly denied getting 3rd level of Sarnaam? Does rampal don't want to give this to all???

Q16 There are 1/4th proportion of Mantra in Vedic text attributed to Indra. But only 5 or 6 to Kavi who is said as Kabir?? Did Kabir intentionally promotes Indra praises????

Q17 It is given on Page number 2 gyan ganga that Person got redemption from Kal lok by Namdan. But on Page number 203 that one devotee of Rampal dies and go to Kaal, not to Kabir Satlok. He even had its previous birth beside taking namdan in previous births.

Do this means that rampal Namdan is waste and dont have any significant????



Q18 Rampal in the gyan ganga page number 404 and 405 claimed to have flight ability.

It is strange that how come this super power didn't help rampal when police came to arrest him??

Q19 Rampal claim in gyan ganga Page XXII that he translated the holy book text without knowledge of their irrespective languages (i.e. Arabic, sanskrit etc) perfectly, but as we have seen earlier that rampal only boast of these wisdom and rely upon only those sources that favours him. He clearly hide facts or proof that can disclose his secret. Then How could he claim these forgeries as wisdom??? Isn't these things are elements of a thug cult.

Question - A learned Shastri of Sanskrit said that your guru Saint Rampal Das Ji Maharaj has not studied Sanskrit. You say that doing the true translation of Shrimadbhagvat Gita, he explains it to the devotees. This is not possible.

Answer - The devotee of Saint Rampal Das Ji Maharaj replied - Shastri ji, he only is called incarnation of God who even without the knowledge of a language does true translation because God is omniscient. The incarnation sent by Him is endowed with the same qualities. That incarnation is Saint Rampal Das Ji Maharaj ji. You are amazed by just translation of Vedas and Gita; Saint Rampal Das Ji Maharaj has even explained Bible and Quran in a true way, which even the contemporary Fathers and clergymen of Christianity religion and the Mullah and Qajis of Islam religion have not been able to understand. ❑❑❑

Chapter 13: counter questions Kaal

Now we will start another counter questions chapter where we will discuss some logical question from Gyan Ganga over the villain of Rampal Cult Kal nirnajn(aka Devil aka kael) and try to show you how this character is not real at all but a creation of Rampal Mythology.

These questions are however based on the same logical wrong techniques which are used by Rampal cult, but these questions will surely make you debate with them.

Q1. According to Gyan Ganga page 35, 36, Kaal nirnajan was seduced by Prakriti and then he tried to attach a female organ vagina to her. He also tried to do sexual activity with her. To which Prakrit says not to start the custom of Intercourse.

gyan_ganga_english

Later, Purna Brahm (Complete God) gave a girl's appearance to the soul who gave the first consent, but did not create any female genitals. He inserted all the souls (who had consented to go with Jyoti Niranjan/Brahm) in that girl's body and named her Ashtra (Aadi Maya / Prakriti Devi / Durga), and said that – 'Daughter, I have granted you 'word-power' (*shabd shakti*). You may produce as many living beings as Brahm says.'

Purna Brahm KavirDev (God Kabir) sent Prakriti Devi to Kshar Purush through His son Sahaj Das. Sahaj Das told Jyoti Niranjan that – 'Father has inserted all those souls who had consented to go with you in this sister's body and has granted 'word' power to her. Prakriti will produce as many living beings as you want with her word (shabd).' After saying this Sahaj Das returned to his island.

The girl, being young, looked beautiful. Sexual desires arose in Brahm and he started misbehaving with Prakriti Devi[11]. Durga said that – 'Jyoti Niranjan, I have the power of word, granted by Father. I will produce as many living beings as you will say. Please do not start the custom of intercourse. You have also originated

[10] Eternal God Kabir

[11] Other name of Durga

from the same Father's word, from an egg, and I have also originated from that same Supreme Father's word after that. You are my elder brother. This act between a brother and a sister will lead to a heinous sin. But Jyoti Niranjan ignored all appeals of Prakriti Devi and by his word-power made female genitals on her body with his nails and tried to rape her. Immediately, Durga, in order to save her honour, and finding no other way out, made a miniature form of her and via Jyoti Niranjan's opened mouth, entered into his stomach. From there, she requested Purna Brahm Kavir Dev to save her.

Instantly, KavirDev (Kavir Dev / God Kabir), acquiring the appearance of His own son Yog Santayan alias Jogjit, appeared there, took the girl out of Brahm's stomach and said that – 'Jyoti Niranjan, from now on you will be called 'Kaal'. You will have births and deaths and therefore, your name will be Kshar Purush[12]. You will eat one-lakh human beings and produce a lakh and a quarter daily. Both of you, along with the 21 brahmands, are expelled from here. Immediately, 21 brahmands started moving from there like an aircraft. They passed Sahaj Das's dweep[13] and stopped at a distance of 16 *sankh Kos* {one Kos is approximately 3 k.m.s; 1 sankh = one hundred quadrillion; so, 16 sankh kos = 4800 quadrillion k.m.s} from Satlok.

Question here is that when nobody has done this activity before in Satlok before kaal nirnajan, then how come he knew that there is a vagina organ and such kind of thing is done with it??

Who instructed Kaal niranjan to do so in order to satisfy it's lust??

Q2. Kaal niranjan was assumed by Cult that he is bad and villain in world and All of the world greatest religious books are altered or given by him!!!

Question is that then why cult members are using the same books by a villain to prove the Cult customs and mythology?? Isn't this a wrong way to prove your point from a wrong source??

Q3. Kaal niranjan had started the custom of Intercourse in Satlok and before that no body has ever done this, then how come prakriti came to know about this when kaal nirnjan was coming near to her on page number 35,36. Who told her about this???

gyan_ganga_english

Later, Purna Brahm (Complete God) gave a girl's appearance to the soul who gave the first consent, but did not create any female genitals. He inserted all the souls (who had consented to go with Jyoti Niranjan/Brahm) in that girl's body and named her Ashtra (Aadi Maya / Prakriti Devi / Durga), and said that – 'Daughter, I have granted you 'word-power' (*shabd shakti*). You may produce as many living beings as Brahm says.'

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Q4. Kaal nirnjan had done a bad thing by attaching vagina to Prakriti and started custom of intercourse. Hence we could understand that this is not a good practise and celibacy should be the way to satlok.

Question is that, then how come Cult God Kabir married in the realm of Kaal to Mata Loi and produced two kids Kamala and Kamli. Even his messenger Rampal also didn't practise celibacy and married. Even

rampal cult is organising marriages for cult members in free. How come this practise lead the cult members to satlok when kabir dispelled his own son from satlok due to sex???

Q5. Kaal niranjan had vowed to Prakriti that he will remain invisible to all and even he didn't showed his face to any Trinity.

Question is Gyan Ganga and Cult members claim that Muslim holy book Quran Allah is Also niranjan, that means it was Kaal who showed his real form to Muhammed during Mairaj visit. Also Kaal niranajn showed his real form to Arjuna and lots of people like sanjay, bhism etc.

So where does the vow goes now?? Do kaal niranjan the great villain made such a nonsense mistake here???

Q6. Kaal niranjan had vowed that he will never show his real face to anyone. Gyan Ganga ask to readers that god of this world also dont show his real face to anyone. Hence it can be claimed that this world God is Kaal niranjan in reality.

But if we read the Gyan Ganga, we find that Even Cult God Kabir didn't show his real face to anyone. He always morphed his appearance to other body (many times jagjit and achint).

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All these reference prove that all these traits are exactly same as Kaal niranjan as Kabir himself didn't show his real face to anyone...

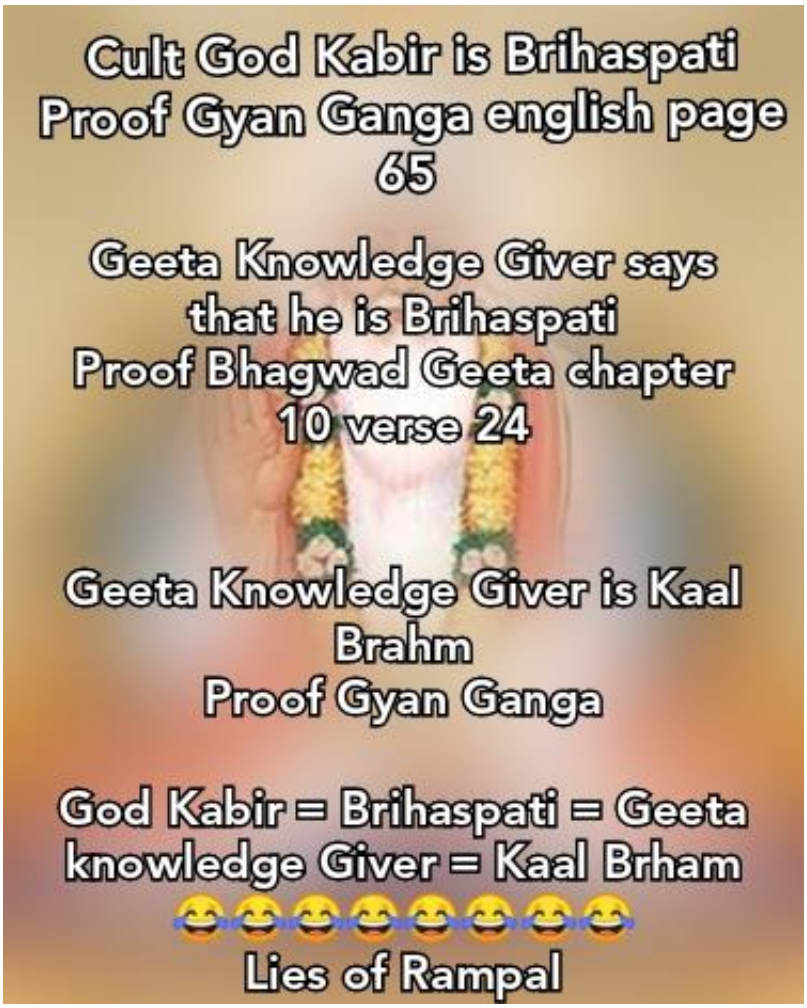
Q7 If Kaal niranjan is the God of all Holy books of Islam and Hinduism, then why he permitted eating cow meat in quran and prohibited it in Hinduism??

Q8 According to Gyan Ganga page 215, Kaal niranjan eats the grime from Soul of Living being and then throw them to rot in Rebirth process. If Kaal niranjan is the devil mentioned in Quran, how come devil of quran only deceive people in hell and then let them remain in hell forever?? This is against the gyan Ganga fact????

Q9 If Gyan Ganga Page 215 is right, then why did violence against living beings is prohibited in page number 25?? Assume that if all creatures are in the prison of rebirth and only in the human birth after the 84 lac rebirth can the salvation is possible, so we should kill all animals , plants and birds accordingly so that they could rebirth as human??? Why should this type of killing in which eating of meat is not goal should be considered as mercy killing???

Q10 Geeta speech giver is Kaal as cult members preach, then why did they call geeta as supreme evidence? It's like saying that coal is black and dirty, but we will rub onto our mouth to prove that there is some white chalk??? It is almost rubbish to prove facts from a book of a villain??

Q11 if Kaal niranjan is the speaker of Geeta, then why did He say himself as Brihaspati in Geeta 10 shloka 24?? And Gyan Ganga on page 64-65, proclaimed that Cult God Kabir is brihaspati. Hence Kaal is Kabir accordingly due to this logic?!!!!



Q12 Kaal brahm was the one who tried to do wrongful sexual activity with Prakriti and attached a vagina to Prakriti!! But prakriti was not the one who had participated with her??

Then why Cult.God Kabir also banished her from satlok?? Did Cult God Kabir didn't have any sense of Justice for victims?? What kind of ill logical god is that?? If he hates sex so much then why his followers are marrying now????

Q13 It is said by Cult members that In Satlok realm, there is no Hatred and jealousy like inferior feeling reside! But as we know that Kabir

hated sexual activity and he feel jealous when Prakriti Disobeyed and chose to go with Kal niranjan?? What kind of hypocrisy is that???

Q14 It is said by Cult members that Satlok realm didn't have Karma philosophy and hence devoid of Karmic activities? But it is clearly written in Gyan Ganga that Kabir also indulged in Karmic Activity in Satlok!!! He expelled Prakriti and kal niranjan and also Akshar Purush from the Satlok, he changed his appearance into jogjit many times, he visit to meet Taimur lame, sikandar lodhi King and queen, he threatened queen charumati as Karnaymay !!!! How can then satlok is different than Kal lok?? It just a change of master then?? And we have proven above that Kal is Kabir so that also proves why he do karmic activities?

Q15 In gyan Ganga page 46-47 that Kal nirnjan had implemented a Cause and Fruit system so that if weak is suppressed, then stronger oppressor are meant to be punished. Hence cursing others is job of Kal nirnajn. But we also seen that Kabir also cursed kal nirnanjan and prakriti?? What makes then kabir and kaal different??

Q16 Cult members says that God Kabir give Tamiur lame a mass murderer kingship for 5 generations in his childhood. how come he didn't knew that one day this boy will do such a bloodshed?? If kabir knew this then how come Kabir preach about non violence doctrine???

Q17 when in no purana, there is a story of Brahma, a hindu Trinity marrying Gayatri and have sex with her, also Gaytri creating another

girl Puhapvati and brahma have sex with her also to create evidence. This fake and very offensive story is in page number 45-46, which is totally baseless story.

Can gyan Ganga a book full of lies and Deciet, prove this story from Purana????

Brahma anxiously left towards North where there is darkness everywhere. There, Brahma meditated for four yugas (ages), but did not achieve anything. Through an ethervoice Kaal said, "Durga, why has the creation not been done?" Durga (Bhavani) said that – 'Your eldest son, Brahma has adamantly gone in search of you.' Brahm (Kaal) said, "Call him back. I will not appear before him. The entire task of creation of living beings is impossible without Brahma." Then Durga (Prakriti), with her word-power, created a girl called 'Gayatri' and ordered her to bring Brahma back. Gayatri went to Brahma but he was meditating and did not feel her presence. Then Aadi Kumari (Prakriti), by telepathy, told Gayatri to touch Brahma's feet and Gayatri did the same.

[18] Power of bhakti

Brahma's meditation got disturbed and he furiously said, "Who is this sinner who has interrupted my meditation? I will curse you." Gayatri said, "It is not my fault. First, listen to me and then you may curse me. Mother has sent me to bring you back because living beings cannot be created without you." Brahma said, "How can I return? I have not seen father and will be ridiculed if I return like this. If you say in front of mother that Brahma has seen father (Jyoti Niranjan) and be my eyewitness then I will return with you." Gayatri said that – 'If you will have sex with me, then I will be your false witness.' Brahma thought that I could not see father and will feel ashamed in front of mother if I return like this. Seeing no other way out, he did sex with Gayatri.

Then Gayatri said, "Let us prepare one more witness." Brahma said, "That would be good." Gayatri created another girl named 'Puhapvati' by her word-power. Both, Brahma and Gayatri, asked Puhapvati to testify that Brahma saw his father. Puhapvati said, "Why should I give false statement? Yes, if Brahma does intercourse with me, then I can be his false witness." Gayatri persuaded Brahma by saying that there is no other way out. Brahma did sex with Puhapvati, and then the three came to Durga (Aadi Maya / Prakriti). The two women had kept the above-mentioned condition because they knew that if Brahma would disclose their false statements to mother, then mother would curse them. Therefore, they made him a culprit too.

(Here, Maharaj Garib Das Ji says – "Das Garib Yeh Chook Dhuron Dhur")

Q18 According to Gyan Ganga, page 47-48, Sheshanag was born as Kalia naag due to a his act of spraying venom on vishnu?? This is again a clear lie as Bhagwat puran clearly says that Sheshanag was born as Lord Balram not Kalia nag??

Why gyan Ganga lies over all??

Chapter 14 : Cult Vs Arya Samaj

Rampal Cult was established when they built their separate ashram in Karauntha out of Chudani Ashram, Haryana. But their barrier were Arya Samajis, a new age Hinduism based Group who was started by Swami Dayanand Sarswati. Their book Satyarth Prakash was written in 1875 and helped that time to solve out many difficult topic on hinduism and also debated with abrahmic religion like islam and Christianity to save hindus from conversion.

Rampal cult always knew that their barrier arya samajis will never let their evil and deceiving plan successful. Therefore they start propaganda against Arya samaj and their book Satyarth prakash by saying their book is unscientific and unsocial. This leads to a conflict between arya samaj and Cult members between year

We will debunk their so called wisdom on arya samaj book in this section.

Rampal cult first blame on Satyarth prakash is this that their founder Dayanand saraswati was user of Canabis and Tobacco.

This blame is very short sighted and show the bigotry of Rampal. It is shown in many videos and claimed hy many sources that Rampal is also a constant user of Dhatura seed and liquor. Atleast dayanand sarswati had left this habit and had said truth about his past, but rampal is a staunch liar and hypocrate that he never commited his habits.

पाएं अपने शहर की ताज़ा ख़बरें और फ्री ई-पेपर
डाउनलोड करें

तथ्यों से रूबरू करा रहा है।
ये भी पढ़े... रामपाल के 5 पाखंड: दूध से नहाता, फिर इसी से बनी खीर भक्तों को खिलाता

धतूरे से बनी दवाई लेता था...

आश्रम में मौजूद पुरुष अनुयायियों में केवल मनोज ही रामपाल का ऐसा सेवक था जो रामपाल के निजी कक्ष तक पहुंच रखता था। मनोज ने खुलासा किया था कि रामपाल के खान-पान की व्यवस्था से लेकर दवाइयों तक की निगरानी उसी के जिम्मे थी। रामपाल काले और सफेद धतूरे से बनी दवाइयों का सेवन करता था।
ये भी पढ़े... रामपाल संत या भगोड़ाः जब प्रवचन छोड़ रातों-रात तंबू उखाड़कर भागना पड़ा

जानकारी के मुताबिक, रामपाल की 50 वर्षीय बहन राजबाला, जींद निवासी 55 वर्षीय सावित्री, गांव धनाना की 22 वर्षीय नीलम, सोनीपत की 30 वर्षीय गीता, बलजीत की बेटी बबीता और राजस्थान के अमेठ की 22 वर्षीय टीना के अलावा कोई महिला अनुयायी रामपाल के निजी कक्ष तक नहीं जा सकती थी।

महिलाओं-बच्चों को किया था आश्रम में बंद

गिरफ्तारी के दौरान टकराव होने पर कई महिला अनुयाइयों ने रामपाल के खिलाफ विद्रोह कर दिया था। वे वहां से बच निकलना चाहती थीं। तब कई महिलाओं और बच्चों को आश्रम के एक बड़े हॉल में बंद कर दिया गया था। वहां दम घटने के कारण चार

On the other hand, Swami dayanand sarswati was a practionar of Yoga which fail 5 times attempt on his life. So whom should we trust, liar rampal or Truthful Dayanand.

Assassination attempts

Dayananda was subjected to many unsuccessful assassination attempts on his life.[23]

According to his supporters, he was poisoned on a few occasions, but due to his regular practice of Hatha Yoga he survived all such attempts. One story tells that attackers once attempted to drown him in a river, but Dayananda dragged the assailants into the river instead, though he released them before they drowned.[31]

Another account claims that he was attacked by Muslims who were offended by his criticism of Islam while meditating on the Ganges river. They threw him into the water but he is claimed to have saved himself because his pranayama practice allowed him to stay under water until the attackers left.[32]

Gyan Ganga claimed that a person can leave the bad habits and can become a saint. But I think they forget their own claim when it comes to swami ji.. how hypocrites are the cult members??

Second blame on Satyarth prakash is that it's Fourth chapter teaches the illicit sex to society I.e. niyog practise.

According to this book, women can have sex with other man if husband went to abroad and women can have sex with 11 males.

First thing to know before we give proof is to understand that what is Niyog Custom.

In older hinduism books like Mahabharata, there is mention of a rear custom of Niyog.

When a couple are childless due to infertility reason or unavailability of male or female member, then one person is arranged to have intercourse with other member and produce offsprings. There are multiple rules attached to this custom which was discussed in Arya Samaj book Satyarth prakash Fourth chapter.

But Rampal shown this chapter like Arya Samaj is promoting this old custom to soceity. This book satyarth prakash was written in 1875, when the scientific ways to treat infertility like IVF, IUF were not available.

We show you enough proof from Satyarth prakash.

First see proof on Page number 129-129 that Satyarth prakash says never to leave a married women alone and leave her, as this is not good for married couples.

vate self-control, mental tranquility, love for their tutors, thoughtfulness and habits of diligence. They should so exert themselves as to acquire perfect knowledge, perfect *dharma*, perfect development of body (to enable them to live to the fullest age allotted to man), and learn to labour. Such are the duties of *Bráhmans*.

The duties of *Kshatriyás* will be described in the chapter on *Government*.

The duties of *Vaishyás* are :—to learn the languages of various countries, the methods of different trades, the (current) prices or rates (of different articles), the art of buying and selling, to travel in different countries (for the purposes of trade, etc.), engage in profitable business, rear cattle and other animals, improve agriculture, augment wealth and spend it for the advancement of knowledge and *dharma*, to be truthful in speech and free from hypocrisy, conduct business with honesty, and look after all things in such a way that nothing is wasted or lost.

The duties of a *Shúdra* are to be clever in all kinds of manual[1] service, expert in cooking, to serve the twice-born with love, and make his livelihood by it. The twice-born should provide him with board and lodging, clothes, and pay all the expenses of his marriage, etc., or pay him a monthly salary. All the four *Classes* should work harmoniously and be of one mind in doing public good and promoting right[illegible]ness, and share [illegible] [illegible]'s joys and sorrows [illegible]sure and pain and further the good of their country [illegible] of their people with all their heart, with all their soul, and with all the material resources at their command.

The husband and the wife should never live apart from each others, since the "use of animal food and intoxicants such as spirituous liquors, association with the wicked, separation from the husband, wandering about uselessly by herself from place to place with the object of visiting so-called saintly persons (who are all really imposters), sleeping and dwelling in another man's house (through wantonness) are the six vices that are apt to contaminate a woman's character." These very vices contaminate a man's character as well.

Manu IX, 13.

पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽटनम् ।
स्वप्नोन्यगेहवासश्च नारीसन्दूषणानि षट् ॥ मनु० ९ । १३ ॥

1, [illegible]is is what is erroneously called *mental* service—*Tr.*

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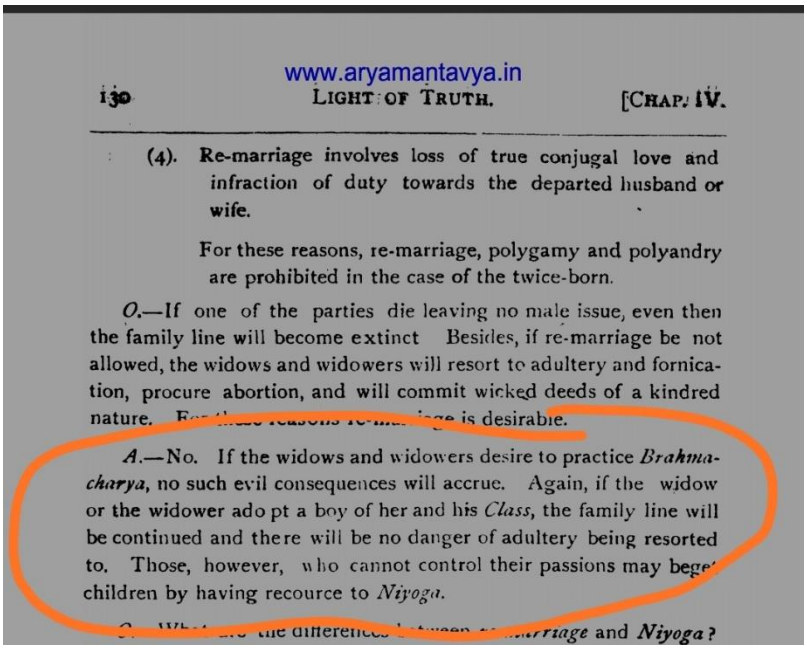
Separation between the husband and the wife is of two kinds : *firstly*, that caused by one of the parties going abroad on business ; and, *secondly*, that caused by the death of one of them. Separation of the first kind can be avoided if the husband takes his wife along with him whenever he goes abroad. The object of this injunction is that the husband and the wife should not live apart from each other for long.

Hence we can see here Satyarth prakash don't preach seperation of Man woman.

Next Satyarth Prakash Clearly says that Who can do niyog process and when?



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(4). Re-marriage involves loss of true conjugal love and infraction of duty towards the departed husband or wife.

For these reasons, re-marriage, polygamy and polyandry are prohibited in the case of the twice-born.

Q.—If one of the parties die leaving no male issue, even then the family line will become extinct Besides, if re-marriage be not allowed, the widows and widowers will resort to adultery and fornication, procure abortion, and will commit wicked deeds of a kindred nature. [illegible] is desirable.

A.—No. If the widows and widowers desire to practice *Brahmacharya*, no such evil consequences will accrue. Again, if the widow or the widower adopt a boy of her and his *Class*, the family line will be continued and there will be no danger of adultery being resorted to. Those, however, who cannot control their passions may beget children by having recource to *Niyoga*.

[illegible] the differences between re-marriage and *Niyoga*?

On page number 130, it is clearly mentioned that Niyog custom can be done by Widows or widowers for gaining children. Even it is not always done, if aspirant want to remain celibate after partner death, then it is good. If aspirant want to adopt someone, then it is also good. Hence both of these things can be done to avoid niyog, and if passion are not in control, then niyog can be done to get their own children. Hence it is proven that Satyarth Prakash is not forcing Niyog to society, rather preaching adoption or remain celebate to widow and widowers.

As for couples who are without children and need one for their bloodlines, satyarth prakash suggest to use Niyog with a widow (if male partner is infertile), or to do niyog with with Widower (if female partner is infertile).

Satyarth praksh english

habit with each other after they have produced ten children, they are considered lustful and held in great contempt, because marriage and *Niyoga* are entered into for the object of getting children but not for the gratification of passions like animals.

O.—Can a woman contract *Niyoga* only after the death of her husband or even when he is alive?

A.—This relation can be entered into even in the lifetime of the husband (or of the wife). Here is a *Vedic* text in support of this view.

Rig Veda X, 10, 10.

"When a man is incapable of producing children, let him address his wife as follows:—O Thou that art desirous of getting children do not expect me to raise offspring upon thee. Do thou, therefore, seek another husband." The woman seeking to contract *Niyoga*, should, however, continue to serve her husband by marriage; similarly when a woman on account of some chronic disease is rendered incapable of bearing children, let her address the following words to her husband, "My Lord! Do not expect me to bear any children. Do thou, therefore, contract *Niyoga* with a widow." Here are some historical proofs as well in support of this doctrine:—

Kunti and *Mádri*, wives of king *Pándu* had recourse to *Niyoga*. *Vyas*, on the death of his brothers, *Chidrángad* and *Vichitravirya*

ज्येष्ठो यवीयसो भार्य्यां यवीयान्वाग्रजस्त्रियः ।
पतितौ भवतो गत्वा नियुक्तावप्यनापदि ॥
औरसः क्षेत्रजश्चैव ॥ मनु० ९ । ५९ । ५८ । १५९ ॥
सुन्वमिच्छस्व सुभगे पतिं मत् ॥ ऋ० मं० । सू० १० । मं० १० ॥

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contracted *Niyoga* with their wives and begot *Dhritrashtra* on *Ambiká*, *Pándu* on *Ambáliká* and *Vidur* on a *Shudrá* woman. The sage *Manu* declares:—

Manu. IX, 76.

"If a husband has gone abroad in furtherance of some righteous cause, let his wife wait for eight years; if for the acquisition of knowledge and glory, for six years; if for the pursuit of material ends, for three years. If after the expiry of the prescribed periods he does not turn up, she may contract *Niyoga* and obtain children." Should the husband (by marriage) return, the contract of *Niyoga* shall become null and void. Similarly it is enjoined in case of the husband that "if the wife be sterile, let the husband wait for eight years after marriage; if all of

However we again suggest that this book is written in 1875, when scientific inventions were not available for getting children. So you can consider Niyog part is totally obsolete and unnecessary, hence you can understand that why it is not practised anywhere.

Here one thing is also said by many anti arya samaj elements that Swami Dayanand was against Female remarriage. But it is only half truth.

See screenshot number 129 and 130.

consort.

Q.—What are the evils of re-marriage [2] (in the case of such persons)?

A.—(The following are the principal evils) :—

(1). Diminution of love between the husband and the wife, since either of them can desert the other whenever he or she so desires, and marry another person.[3]

(2). On the death of one party, the other will take away the property of his or her deceased consort when he or she marries again. This will give rise to family disputes.

(3). If a widow re-marries, many a noble family will be blotted out of existence, and its property destroyed (by constant alienation).

सा चे[illegible]तयो[illegible]नेः स्याद् [illegible] वा ।
पौनर्भवेन भर्त्रा सा पुनः [illegible] ॥ मनु० ९ । १७६ ॥

1. *Joining hands* is the chief element in the *Vedic* ceremony of marriage —*Tr.*
2. Re-marriage includes Polygamy and Polyandry —*Tr.*
3. This argument seems to apply to marriage after divorce —*Tr.*

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(4). Re-marriage involves loss of true conjugal love and infraction of duty towards the departed husband or wife.

For these reasons, re-marriage, polygamy and polyandry are prohibited in the case of the twice-born.

Here Widow and widowers both marriage are said to be wrong not only widow remarriage.

Also this screenshot shows some of the valid reason why a widow female or widower male not to remarry again.

The very first valid point is Property Dispute. if any female widow remarry again than she can claim the property of her deceased husband and hence get the dispute start in the in-laws side. Also if a

male widower remarry, then he can claim on the property of Deceased wife, hence again a property clash.

The second point is re marriage diminish the love between two lovers on which is dead now, and hence ending duties toward their loved ones.

One more allegation done by others is that Niyog is forced on another which can also debunked by this proof. Here in screenshot from Chapter 4, page 138 clearly defines that approval from man or woman ready to do niyog should be agreed without any bondage and willingly. They will do this custom for child producing only.

Q.—What conditions should be observed in the performance of the *Niyoga* ceremony ?

A.—1. *Niyoga* is solemnized publicly even as marriage is.

2. Just as in marriage, the consent of the bride and the bridegroom and approval of good men are essential, even so it is in *Niyoga*, in other words, when a man and a woman have agreed to contract *Niyoga*, they should declare before an assembly of their male and female relations that they enter into the relation of *Niyoga* for begetting children, they will have sexual congress for *generating a new life* once a month, in case conception takes place they will not co-habit for one year. If they should go against that declaration they should be considered as sinners and should be liable to punishment by the State and the Society.

So here niyog custom are very clear.

1. Only widow or widower can do niyog, after they are not willing to do adoption or to remain celebate.

2. Married couple are not allowed to do niyog if they have children. Only they can do niyog, if not already having children. This custom is not needed anymore since we have more medical facility.

3. Niyog can be done only for Children making not for sexual pleasures, nor it can be made a reason for divorce partner.

We hope that all the allegation on satyarth prakash are cleared now and you can also understand why cult members are targeting Arya samaj.

Chapter 16: In the end

In the end of this book, we want to bid Goodbye to all those who might have got knowledge of this cult and its deceiving way to forge facts in order to fill their motives. Their current situation is in chaos after when Rampal is arrested by Indian police due to his involvement in various crimes.

Rampal ex associate and writer of Book bhagwan bana shaitan(**Devil appeared as god)** had left the Karauntha Ashram and came back to

Rampal Guru Ashram Chudani. In his book, he mentioned how power and control corrupted Rampal. He start ignoring the Devotees and was indulged with women in Ashram.

Now writer of Book ex rampal cult member, leave the ashram and tell his experience in book, and after that cult people attacked on Chudani Ashram on 6th, June 2006. Chudai Ashram Brahm swaroop and some people got injured in this attack.

On 7th july 2006, police raid and arrested 3 people from Rampal ashram Karauntha over this case and next day Cult members Jammed Jhajjar-Rohtak Highway.

A high village drama appeared where villages and Culture members got tensed. Local village members jammed ways of Karauntha ashram of rampal so that no crowd can gather there.

On 12th july, local villagers and Ashram people engaged in fight in which one person got killed.

Due to this on 13th July 2006, rampal was arrested with his associates and rampal appealed in court for this arrest and demanded for bail and right to claim ashram.

After obtaining bail, Rampal did not appear in court regularly, for trial in the murder case. His followers were inside the karontha ashram when Arya Samaj-affiliated villagers in an attempt to attack the ashram clashed with the police protecting the ashram in May 2013, which resulted in death of 3 people and around 100 people were injured. Unable to check the villagers, the police forced Rampal followers to leave the Karontha ashram, and move to Barwala ashram. Arya Samaj activists demanded his arrest and trial. On 14 May 2014, he appeared in the Hissar court through a video link. On this occasion, his followers

entered the court premises and created chaos.Rampal is a controversial preacher but has large number of followers in Haryana state of India and in other parts of Northern India.

In July 2014, Rampal's followers again tried to disrupt the court proceedings. In September 2014, Rampal was asked to appear before the Punjab and Haryana High Court in Chandigarh, in a contempt of court case. The local administration imposed Section 144 and deployed 2,000 police personnel to prevent his followers from entering the city. Despite this, thousands of followers gathered in the city, although Rampal did not appear before the court.

During 2010–14, Rampal skipped court hearings 42 times.He was given 'exemption from appearance' by the court to maintain the law and order situation. In 2014, the Punjab and Haryana High Court issued non-bailable arrest warrants against him after his followers were alleged of disrupting court's proceedings.When the police tried to detain him on 9 November, his followers formed human chains outside the Satlok Ashram to prevent the police from arresting him. The police tried to initiate a dialogue, and asked him to surrender.Rampal's followers announced that the police will have to kill more than 100,000 followers before arresting him.

By 18 November, his Satlok ashram in Hisar was protected by thousands of his followers who wielded lathis, sticks and other fire arms. The ashram was also protected by thousands of women devotees who blocked the entrance for several days, which prevented the police from entering it. They were allegedly confined to the premises by his

aides.More than 20,000 security personnel and police forced their way into the ashram, but they could not find Rampal for arrest.The police used earth movers to break wall on rear side of ashram to find him, but were opposed by large number of followers who injured 28 police personnel in an effort to halt their entry.The bodies of five women and an 18 month old child were found in his ashram.

Rampal was arrested on the night of 19 November 2014, along with more than 900 of his followers, on charges including sedition, murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy, hoarding illegal weapons and aiding and abetting suicide-mongers.A special court of Hisar, Haryana, on 26th of July 2021 released Sant Rampal Ji Maharaj and 4 others of all the charges and held them acquitted in the Drugs and Cosmetics case.

On 29 August 2017, Rampal was found not guilty and acquitted in two cases related to wrongful confinement and obstruction of duty by Hisar court, yet, he continued to remain in judicial custody as the cases of murder and sedition were still ongoing.

On 11 October 2018, Rampal was found guilty of murder in two cases with FIR no. 429 and 430. Both cases pertain to the death of five women and an eighteen month old infant at his Satlok Ashram in Barwala in 2014 during clashes between his supporters and police. On 16 October 2018, all the convicts were sentenced to life imprisonment along with ₹2 Lakh fine each for the case 429 of murder of four women during the Satlok standoff. Additional District and Sessions Judge D.R. Chalia pronounced the punishment for Rampal and fourteen of his followers of life imprisonment and also a fine of ₹1 lakh each was imposed separately for murder and criminal conspiracy. The convicts were also awarded a sentence of two years imprisonment and fined ₹5,000 each for wrongful confinement. The jail terms were pronounced to run concurrently.

FIR no. 430 pertains to the murder of woman and infant who died in the hospital. The court in Hisar on its verdict of 11 October, held Rampal and 13 other accused, guilty. On 17 October, all the accused were sentenced to life imprisonment and a fine of ₹2 lakh for this case.

These days cult members are still waiting for their leader to return, but waiting for trial.

They are regularly posting the content based on the false book Gyan Ganga and rampal half knowledge on various social networking sites.

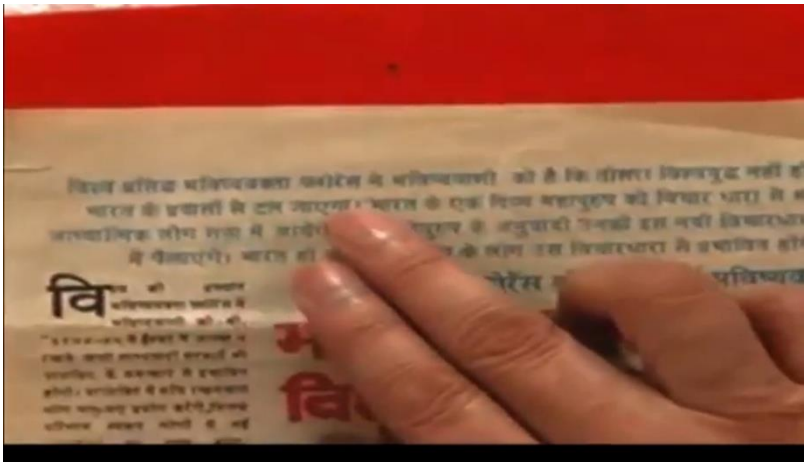
They are also photoshopping the images of people holding Gyan Ganga so that people will got influenced by it.

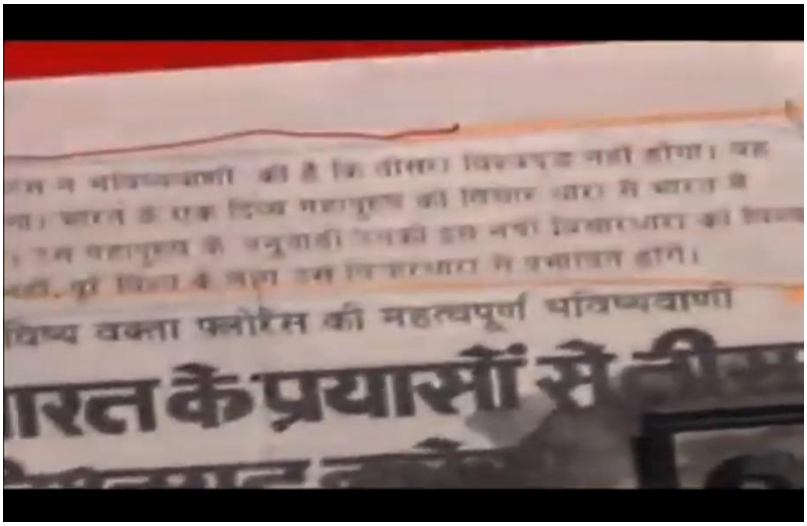
Have a look of some funny post of them where Tiktokers and some celebrities in need of money hold their books, but when we asked one of them about that did they really know what is written in it, then they answer in negation.

WHAT ARE YOU
DOING TONIGHT?
Tiktokers के दम पर
चलता सतलोक आश्रम।
😂😂😂😂😂😂

See the photoshop propaganda by Cult that they produced the Magazine like page of fake Florence, in order to look like Florence is real. This magazine paper was shown in one of the rampal satsang videos.

In reality this magazine has no date, magazine name in header. Have a look in below screenshot.





We will say that you must beware of rampal cult and their false philosophy and half knowledge as their real motive is just to spread their cult and in the end abuse you. They are currently spreading to all over world and translating their false book in all languages.